AMERICAN CHEMIST.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,

EMBRACING THE

"DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE," "NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT,"

AND "NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN."

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53 BEAVER STREET.
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Linseed Cake, Flaxseed, Cottonseed Cake,
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YELLOW AND WHITE
COTTON SEED STEARINE, SOAP STOCK, &C.
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Crude & Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake
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For Cattle Feed and Fertilizing, and Superior Laundry Soaps.
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Dry and in Oil,
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Manufacturers of

Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake, Lint and Soap Stock,

ALSO COTTON SEED MEAL,

FOR CATTLE FOOD AND FERTILIZING.

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Pure Natural W. Va. Oil

Of 28°, 29° and 30° Gravities,

Direct from producers' own wells, and settled in Tanks.

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TALLOW AND MYSTIC COAL OILS.

ALSO

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Cotton Seed Oil, Oil Cake, Lint, Soap Stock,

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CANDLES.

Crude and Refined Paraffine, Pure Bleached Beeswax, Spermaceti, Whale Foots and Oil Soap.

140 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

CITRON—250 HALF CASES PRIME QUALITY best Corsican, for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 120 Duane Street.

OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 14.

Linseed oil is in active jobbing request and prices are a little lower this week. We quote for fair sized parcels 58@59c and for small lots 60@61c.

Whale and sperm oil are in light request and prices have not improved since our last. Sperm is quoted from 3 to 5c lower this week and natural winter, in bbls, is now held at $1 04@1 07, and bleached winter do do at $1 09@1 12.

Lard oil has been taken to a considerable extent for export and the home demand has also been good during the week. Prices however are lower and we hear that prime oil has been sold as low as 56½c. Sales are reported of 300 bbls "Macy's prime" at 57½@58½c; 175 bbls P & M at 57½@59c, and 100 bbls prime other brands at 58c.

Crude cottonseed oil has been in rather better request, but the lots offering are of very inferior quality and do not command a full price and for some oil a low figure would be accepted. A parcel of 500 bbls was placed during the week of prime quality, terms not reported, but supposed to be about 38c. The market closes quiet but rather steady.

Summer yellow has not been in very active demand during the past week and but few sales are making. At the call only 400 bbls have been placed, but holders are firm as to price and are not disposed to shade quotations to effect sales. The export demand which has been fair for a few weeks seems to have subsided for the moment, and we do not hear of any orders being on the market, and no disposition is shown to operate, as the high figures now asked are above buyer's views, and the market closes quiet but firm.

Winter oils have not moved to any great extent, and are quoted at about previous figures 50½c for yellow and 51½c for white.

The following will show the prices bid at the call each day, and the sales reported on and after call:

MAY 8.

	1st Call.	2d Call
May	....@....	49½@51
June	....@....	49½@51
½ Year '78	49 @51	49½@50½
July	49½@52½	49½@50½
August	49½@50½	49½@50½
Year	47½@48½	47½@48

200 year 48c.

MAY 9.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	....@....	49 @51
June	49 @51	49½@51
½ Year '78	49 @51	49½@50½
July	49 @51	49 @51
August	49 @51	49½@51
Year	47½@48	47½@48

100 July 50c.

MAY 10.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	47½@57½	49½@50½
June	47½@57½	49½@51
½ Year '78	49½@60	49½@50½
July	49½@57½	49½@50½
August	49½@60	49½@50½
Year	47½@49½	47½@48

MAY 11.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	49 @....	49 @52
June	49 @51	49½@51½
½ Year '78	....@....	49 @51½
July	49 @52	49½@52
August	49 @52	49½@52
Year	47½@48½	47½@48½

MAY 13.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	48 @....	48½@53
June	48 @53	49 @51½
½ Year '78	48 @55	48½@52½
July	48 @55	48½@52
August	48 @55	48½ @52½
Year	47 @47½	47½@48½

MAY 14.

	1st Call.	2d Call.
May	....@....	49½@52½
June	48½@53	49½@52½
½ Year '78	49½@52½	49½@53½
July	49½@52½	49½@52½
August	49½@52½	49½@52½
Year	47½@49	47½@48½

100 May 50c.

The following will show the prices bid at the call each Tuesday for the past three weeks:

	April 30.	May 7.	May 14.
April	....	....	....
May	47	49½	49½
June	48	49½	49½
½ Year	47½	49	49½
July	48½	49	49½
August	....	49½	49½
Year	46½	47½	47½
Sales for week.	1000	4100	400

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York to foreign ports:

To	For week, ending May 13, 1878.	Since Sept. 1, 1877.
Trieste	.... bbls.	12,230 bbls.
Marseilles	380 "	8,829 "
Bristol	.... "	300 "
Bordeaux	.... "	300 "
Liverpool	.... "	100 "
London	.... "	36 "
Havre	700 "	717 "
Lisbon	.... "	3 "
Bremen	.... "	2 "
Glasgow	35 "	35 "
	1115	22,552

Exports of cottonseed oil from New Orleans to foreign ports:

To	For week, ending May 7, 1878.	Since Sept 1, 1877.
Genoa	1829 bbls.	25439 bbls.
Gibralter.	.... "	16291 "
Trieste	.... "	9292 "
Marseilles	.... "	3766 "
Leghorn	.... "	4000 "
Havre	.... "	1180 "
Rotterdam	.... "	3 "
	1829	59971

Menhaden oil has not arrived very freely as yet, and prices do not improve but on the contrary are ruling lower. The demand for refined oil is limited and only a few small sales are reported. Crude oil has sold to the extent of about 650 bbls at 31½@32c. Bank and Straits are quiet; the former is quoted at 37@38c and the latter at 38@40c.

Cod oil is in jobbing request at 48@50c for best domestic and 53c for imported. Sales are reported of 60 bbls domestic at 48@50c.

Neatsfoot oil is in moderate jobbing request with sales of about 30 bbls prime oil at 75c and 5 bbls No. 1 at 62½c.

Olive oil continues steady at $1 12½@1 13½ for prime, and $1 10 for ordinary, with no change in the demand to be noted.

Palm oil is in good jobbing demand with none in first hands, and prices remain 8@8¼ in Boston.

Cocoanut oil—Cochin is selling rather freely at 13c; Ceylon continues in good demand and prices are steady. Nearly if not quite all of the recent arrival of Ceylon per the Emerald, has been sold for consumption, leaving the stock very light; the quotation is 10½@11c in a jobbing way. There has been a small arrival of Cuban which had been sold previously at a price not made known.

Red oil is nominal at 50@53½ for saponified and 47@48 for elaine.

Tallow oil continues in good jobbing demand and prices are firm at 56½@60 as to quality.

Paraffine oils are selling fairly in small parcels and prices are reported steady, though we hear Cleveland oil is being sold at 23c and that the Standard Oil Co. have named this figure for all gravities. Sales are reported of 20 bbls 28 gravity at 19c. Wax is selling fairly in a jobbing way with stock on hand rather light. Holders are quoting 9c.

West Virginia oils are in fair jobbing request with sales of 100 bbls as 18c and 15 bbls of an inferior kind at 15c.

OIL CAKE.

There has been a little more activity to be noted in this market but prices have not improved. We hear of sales of 300 tons Western bag at $30 50. City remains dull and nominal. Cotton cake is held at $22 with a light demand.

SEEDS.

Linseed has sold fairly during the week and we note sales of about 10,000 bags Calcutta on private terms, supposed to be about 1 87½c at four months. Flaxseed has not sold to any extent since our last. The quotation is $1 50.

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, May 14, '78.

Crude sperm oil has been selling more freely the past week but at lower prices. The sales comprise 1200 bbls for export at 94c, and 1040 bbls for manufacture on private terms, the market closing with further inquiry.

Crude whale oil is also more active and the following transactions are reported, viz., 1000 bbls for export and 575 bbls for manufacture, all on private terms, but at a less price than 50c.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, '78.

Business in this market has been very fair during the past week. Jobbing lots are selling freely, with no large transactions reported.

Linseed oil has been selling well in small lots with prices firm and with an upward tendency; quotations are steady at 59@60c for prime.

Lard oil has been a little more active than of late and the market is quite firm at 58@59c.

Winter cottonseed is in some demand and with a short supply in market is quoted at 51c.

Cod oil is in moderate request in a small way, and with a large stock in the market is quoted at 55c.

Whale and sperm oils are somewhat dull this week and prices are for whale 68@69c, and sperm $1 12@1 15.

Bleached menhaden is dull and quiet with holders asking 46@48c.

Palm oil is in good demand and with a small stock on hand prices are ruling steady at 8¾@9½c.

Paraffine is in small demand and prices unsettled and weak; 25 gravity is quoted at 20c, but this can be shaded considerably by actual buyers.

Price Current.

Oils—Duty in gold: Olive in casks, 25c; Salad, in bottles or flasks, $1; Linseed or Flaxseed, 7½ lb to gallon 30c. Hemp Seed, 23c; Cotton Seed, 30c per gallon. Neats' Foot, Sperm, Whale, Seal, and other Fish of Foreign Fisheries, 20 per cent ad val Cocoa Nut free: Crude Petroleum, 20c Refined 40c per gallon, stor $1 per gallon

The following are cash prices for round lots.

Linseed crushers, prices ₱ gal., in casks.	58	@	60
Linseed, in bbls	58	@	60
Linseed, boiled, ₱ do., in bbls	64	@	65
Linseed, refined, ₱ do., in bbls	64	@	65
Mustard Seed, per gal	60	@	62½
Rapeseed, in bbls	75	@	1 00
Whale, crude, Northern, ₱ do., in casks			
" in New Bedford		@	50
Whale, crude, Southern, ₱ do., in casks		@	48
Whale, Spring make, natural		@	
Whale, Spring make, Bleached		@	
Whale, natural winter, ₱ do., do	56	@	58
Whale, bleached winter, ₱ do., do	58	@	60
" double bleached	60	@	62
Sperm, crude, prime, ₱ gal., in casks			
New Bedford	1 05	@	1 05
Sperm, Spring make, Natural		@	
Sperm, " make, Bleached		@	
Sperm, natural winter, ₱ do., bbls	1 04	@	1 07
Sperm, bleached winter, ₱ do., do	1 09	@	1 12
Lard Oil prime City	61	@	62½
Do. prime Western	59	@	61
Do. weather made		@	
Lard Oil, No. 1 ₱ do	51	@	52
Lard Oil, No. 1, Extra	54	@	56
Lard Oil, No. 2 ₱ do., do	48	@	50
Cotton Seed crude prime	38	@	40
" " " " No 1	36	@	37
Cotton Seed, yellow Southern, ₱ do., do	48	@	51
Cotton Seed, do. refined winter, ₱ do., do		@	50½
Cotton Seed, pure salad, ₱ do., do		@	51½
Cotton Seed, white winter, ₱ do., do	51½	@	52
Cotton Seed, do. summer		@	
Menhaden, select light		@	31
Menhaden, select light, strained	38	@	40
" Bleached	43	@	44
Menhaden, choice brown	32	@	33
Menhaden, inferior to dark	30	@	32
Bank Oil	37	@	38
Straits Oil	38	@	40
Sod Oil, English	55	@	
Sod Oil, American		@	50
Cod Oil, Domestic	45	@	50
Cod Oil, Newfoundland		@	55
Cod Liver Oil	1 05	@	1 15
Degras, per lb	5½	@	6
Olive, Sicily	1 10	@	1 15
" Spanish, "	1 10	@	1 15
" Marseilles, "		@	
Neatsfoot, lubricating	75	@	80
Neatsfoot, No. 1	60	@	62½
Neatsfoot, No. 2	50	@	55
Horse oil	50	@	55
Palm, Accra, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
" Sherbro, ₱ lb		@	
Cocoanut, Cuban	10½	@	11
" Ceylon	10	@	10½
" Cochin	12½	@	13
" Honolulu		@	
" Domestic		@	
Red Oil, saponified	50	@	52½
Red Oil, Western Elaine	47	@	48
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 25 gravity	26	@	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 28 gravity	19	@	20
Paraffine Oil, 28 gravity (Cleveland) M & M	26	@	28
Paraffine, 25 gravity, Pittsburg	26	@	27
Paraffine Oil, city amber, 30 gravity	16	@	18
" " "Extra Neutral" (C T P)	28	@	32
Neutral Filtered	35	@	40
Neutral Filtered, White	50	@	60
Olive oil	30	@	30
Paraffine Gas Oil	15	@	17
Rosin Oil, first run	14	@	15
Rosin Oil, second run	16	@	17
Rosin Oil, third run	18	@	19
Rosin Oil, fourth run	19	@	21
" Deodorized		@	18
Tallow Oil City (repressed)		@	65
Tallow Oil, Western do		@	60
" City No. 1 per lb		@	7½
West Virginia, pure, 28½ gravity		@	
West Virginia, pure, 29 gravity	26	@	29
West Virginia, pure, 30 gravity	20	@	22
West Virginia, reduced, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " " 29 gravity	16	@	20
Steam reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " " 29 gravity	14	@	16
Dry heat reduced Franklin, 28 gravity	16	@	20
" " 29 gravity	14	@	20
Steam refined cylinder	60	@	75

Oil Cake—

City Thick Oblong, in bags, ₱ ton	31 00	@	34 00
City Thin Oblong, in bags	33 00	@	35 00
Western Thin oblong, dom. (currency)	30 00	@	30 50
" Thick "	29 00	@	29 50
Cotton Seed, decorticated	23 50	@	33 00

Seeds—Duty, Linseed, ₱ bush. of 56 lb., 20c. gold

Calcutta Linseed, gold, ₱ bush	1 92½	@	2 00
Bombay " "		@	
Domestic, per bush, currency		@	1 50

PROCESS OF SINKING OIL WELLS.

The following description of the process of sinking oil wells in the Bradford district is illustrative of the geological formations, as explained in another column. It will be found interesting also as a graphic discription of the methods employed. The ground selected, the derrick, and the boiler and engine located with a veiw to safety, from the combustible character of the well and its surroundings, the miner proceeds. If the location is on high ground where the rock approaches to within twenty or thirty feet of the surface, an ordinary well is dug to the surface rock, and drilling is then begun. If the well is located in a valley or on bottom land where an alluvial soil has been deposited, it will be necessary to sink a driving pipe previous to drilling. The driving pipe is eight inches in diameter, a quarter of an inch thick, and weighs twenty-eight pounds to the foot. It is cast in sections of from fifteen to twenty feet, threads being run at the ends to admit of screwing the sections together. The first section to be driven is provided with a steel shoe which strengthens the pipe and guards against injury from collision with bowlders.

The pipe is driven down into the earth by a wooden maul weighing about 1,600 pounds, which is worked similar to a pile-driver. The surface rock is usually reached in the Tuno Valley at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, and the diameter of the hole at the bottom is diminished from eight to six inches. As the driving-pipe is gradually sunk the soil within it is from time to time brought to the surface, by means of a sand pump, water being first poured into the hole to convert the dry earth into liquid mud. After reaching the rock, a drill is introduced, and a hole drilled eight inches in diameter to a depth of three hundred and fifty feet, which will usually be far below fresh water courses. The hole is then six hundred feet deep; into this is introduced an iron casing 5⅝ inches in diameter and ⅛ of an inch thick, weighing ten pounds to the foot. The water is then exhausted from the casing by means of a steam pump, and the pulverized rock dries around the base of the casing and forms a durable packing impervious to water. The rock is then drilled to the oil, the hole being 5⅝ inches in diameter.

For a distance of one hundred and fifty feet the drill passes through a stratum of slate and soapstone, and then reaches the first stratum of sand, which is usually from twenty to forty feet thick. Should this sand fail to yield sufficient oil, the drilling is continued through a second stratum of soft slate and soapstone to the second sand, which is usually three hundred feet in thickness. Should the second fail, the drill is pushed down through the third stratum of slate and soapstone to the third sand. In the majority of cases in the Bradford district each of the sands will yield oil, and over one half will be flowing wells, the oil being forced to the surface by the ascending gases which are directed into and confined within the casing-pipe by 'gas-packers." No pools of oils are found in the Bradford district the oil being held in the sand rock, and percolating into the well. A flowing well requires little or no attention, and a pumping well is run but two hours each morning and evening, care being taken not to entirely exhaust the oil, in order to avoid incrustations.

The Buffalo *Daily Express* says the average cost of the thirteen hundred wells now in operation in the Bradford district is four thousand dollars. There are two hundred and sixty new wells now being drilled, and ground has been broken for two hundred and forty more.

SOUHEUR & NEIZERT,
Antwerp, Belgium,
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And General Commission Merchants

TERRA ALBA—40 Casks extra white, and fine English for sale by GANTZ, JONES & CO., 176 Duane Street, New York.

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SOLE PROPRIETOR

Patent Lubricene and Cups,

Patent Graphite Oil,

Silver Spring Oil.

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Pittsburgh White Lead and Oil Works.

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INCORPORATED 1825.

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INDIAN REDS, PAINTS GROUND IN OIL, VARNISHES.

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GVE. BOTELBERGE & CO., GHENT,

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For Paper Makers, Calico Printers, and Painters' Use,

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Raw, Boiled and Refined

LINSEED OIL,

In Casks and Bbls., in lots to suit Buyers, at Lowest Market Rates.

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Lead Pipe

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SHEET LEAD.

For Sale by all Dealers.

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Celebrated Ready-Mixed PAINTS,

WHITE AND BLACK, AND EVERY CONCEIVABLE SHADE AND COLOR ALL READY MIXED FOR THE BRUSH, REQUIRING NO THINNING OR DRIERS.

Guaranteed to be the Best Paint in the United States.

SAMPLE CARD AND PRICE LIST SENT FREE.

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WHITING & COLORS,

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ORANGE MINERAL, LINSEED OIL

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FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST GRADES,

Manufactured by L. MARTIN & CO.,

118 WALNUT STREET, (Second Floor, Front) PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER MEDALS awarded by the Franklin Institute, 1852; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, 1860; American Institute, New York, 1867; and Franklin Institute, November, 1874; also Diploma and Medal by International Exhibition, Phila., 1876.

☞ We particularly caution purchasers against parties who are fraudulently appropriating our well-known brands, originated by us, and familiar to the Trade for a quarter of a century.

PAINT MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g., May 14

Trade has been good for most of this class of goods; prices remain steady for all kinds. There has been no great stir in the market, but manufacturers express themselves satisfied with the business of the week.

The exports since January 1 are as follows:

	Pkgs.	Values.
Oxide of Zinc	2660	$24740
White Lead	341	1617
Red Lead	4	76
Ultramarine	2	37
Vermilion	....	....
Paints not spec	2988	28182
Varnish	1500	27066

The following will show the total imports of paints for week ending May 13:

Chalk 1432 tons; China clay 868 cks; colcothar 20 kegs; drop black 38 pkgs; glue 16 cks; gypsum 100 cks; iron oxide 130 pkgs; lead 516 pigs; ochre 435 cks; orange lead 25 cks; patent dryer 10 cks; Paris white 89 cks; red lead 25 cks; talc 100 bgs; Turkey red 10 cks; Venetian red 500 bbls; zinc oxide 425 bbls.

White lead is in the usual demand for this season of the year. We do not hear of any large transactions but goods are moving in fair sized parcels. The association quotation is 7¾c for dry lead, and for ground lead strictly pure 8½c for lots of 500 lbs and upwards, and 9c for less than 500 lbs. Sales 25 tons dry on private terms, supposed to be below association price. English lead in oil in good demand. Sales during the week about 35 tons at 10c gold.

American zinc is in good request for jobbing lots and prices continue as last reported—5@6½c according to quantity and quality. French zinc is in fair demand and we notice sales of, 50 bbls Red Seal at 8½c. L Z O is quiet and quotations are unchanged at 7⅝@7¾c. Sales 50 bbls at 7⅝c gold. We also hear of sales of 100 bbls Antwerp at 7⅜c gold.

Barytes is in fair demand with deliveries now being made on contract.

Chalk has arrived to the extent of about 2000 tons since our last, most of which has been sold at 50c.

Paris white is in active jobbing demand but stocks are rather light. Considerable sales of English cliffstone Paris white are making at 1 40@1 60c, and of American Paris white at 90c. Sales during the week of both kinds amount to over 150 tons.

Whiting is in better demand this week and a very fair trade has been doing in small lots. Prices are still 55c for gilder's and 35@37½c for commercial.

China clay is ruling rather quiet and quotations are barely steady for prime goods. We note sales of 15 tons on spot at $17 50.

Terra alba is hard to place and we only hear of a few sales to arrive at 1@1 1-16c. There have been no arrivals of prime grades this week, and that now offering is only ordinary to inferior, stocks of which are fair.

Talc is also quiet, there being only a small jobbing demand. Sales of 40 bags in lots at 1⅝@1¾c are reported.

Marble dust is unchanged since our last; there are no large parcels moving but only a moderate jobbing demand to be noted.

Paris green is held at 24@26½c with an active demand, and manufacturers are running their mills day and night to fill orders. We hear of sales of 10 tons in lots at 25c and several small lots at 26@26½c.

American red lead is in moderate jobbing demand, with sales making at 6½@6¾c. English is ruling quiet, and we do not hear of any sales.

English Venetian red is in jobbing request at 1 55@1 60c as to quantity. Sales are reported of 75 bbls H R at 1 55@1 60c.

Quicksilver vermilion is in steady trade demand, and is quoted at 55c currency for a parcel, and 57½c for smaller packages.

American vermilion is in moderate jobbing demand. Quotations are 14@14½c for best and 13½@13¾c for lower grades.

French orange mineral is quiet, and the quotation is steady at 12½c. English is unchanged; the demand is light, and the quotations still 9@9½c.

Ochres are in moderate demand and we hear of sales of 150 cks N M B, Rochelle ochre to arrive, at 1 35@1 40c, and 25 cks L L M B do do at 2c. Sales are also reported of 90 bbls single washed Bermuda at 1½c; and 50 bbls double washed at 1¾c, and 30 bbls original Brandon.

Rottenstone—Some few parcels have changed hands since our last, but not enough to quote. A lot of select in original pkgs was sold at 4½c.

Pumice stone is dull and we do not hear of any transactions.

Glues are ruling quiet and only a few sales are reported. We note sales by one manufacturer of 118 bbls domestic at 11c. Irish glues are still held at 11@13c.

American window glass is entirely without change. A moderate jobbing trade is doing and prices continue firm.

French window glass is reported as improving, and although there is considerable talk among importers of issuing a new price list, there is still an opposition evinced by others in the trade which will probably in the end prevail, and the result will be a continuation of present prices. Those in favor of a new list hold that it will improve trade, but others who are opposed think that it will be a useless measure and have no effect on the trade. Discounts at present are 60@15 per cent for single and 70 per cent for double.

Ultramarine is in active demand for domestic, with prices firm at 14@20c. Imported is ruling rather quiet but prices are steady.

Varnish gums are ruling firm as to price and the demand has been very fair this week. Shellacs are quiet and prices are weak in tone. Damar has not arrived very largely since our last but the demand has been brisk, this being the season during which there is a large consumption of this article.

Philadelphia Paint Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, '78.

The demand for paints and colors has been very fair during the week; the trade is done in small lots without any attempt at speculation, but the purchases being oft-repeated have made a satisfactory week's work.

White lead in oil has been in fair jobbing demand, with prices steady at 9c for small and 8½c for larger lots.

Dry lead is selling well with some increase in demand, and is quoted at 8c.

American zinc has been selling freely in small lots at 5@5½c according to quality; low grades can be had at 4¾@5c. French zinc with an increasing demand is quoted at 7¾@8c gold.

Whiting is rather dull with quotations at 35@37½c for commercial, and 55@75c for gilder's fine.

Chalk is dull with prices nominal.

Paris white is quite firm with an increasing demand; quoted at 1 43@1 45c

Orange mineral is quiet and dull; quotations are 9c currency for imported; American is held at 8@8½c.

Barytes are quite active with an increase in demand, and prices are still quoted at $25@40, the latter price for floated.

China clay is active and firm; quotations are $18@20 for first-class, though jobbing sales have been made during the week at a much higher figure Ordinary can be had for 16@17.

Quicksilver vermilion is in fair request, with dealers asking 55c gold. American is jobbing at 12@14c.

Carmine has been in fair demand, and is quoted at $4 75@5 00 firm.

Venetian red is slow and dull. Coosson's is quoted at 1 50@1 60c.

American red lead with only a fair demand is quoted at 7¼@7½c.

Metallic paints are in some demand, and are quoted at $25, but less will buy a parcel.

Glues are quite active with prices firmer, quotations ranging from 18@20c according to quality.

Paris green is quite active with prices tending upward; quotations are at present 24@25c for a good article.

JOHN JEWETT & SONS,

182 Front Street,

CORRODERS —OF— **LEAD,** AND CRUSHERS —OF— LINSEED,

JEWETT & SONS PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD TRADE MARK

JEWETT'S PERFECTLY PURE LINSEED OIL RAW, BOILED & REFINED

NEW-YORK.

Pure English Paris Green

in 1 Cwt. kegs,

Imported and For Sale by

HOBBS, POPE & CO.,

174 High street, Boston.

GERMANIA ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

Whitestone, L. I.,

W. HOFFMANN & CO., Proprietors,

OFFICE, 74 Pine Sreet, New York,

Manufacture **HIGH GRADE ULTRAMARINES** for manufacturing purposes **Only.**

We specially call the attention of the Trade to our superior **Cotton Printing Ultramarines,** and also our **Alum Proof** Ultramarine which is greatly stronger than any other produced.

St. Louis Chemical and Zinc Works.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Refined and Floated

BARYTES

Yellow Ochre,

Manufactured by

PAGE & KRAUSSE,

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☞ Who are the only parties in the U. S. who make

FLOATED BARYTES.

VALENTINE & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES

VALENTINES VARNISHES

FOR THE COACH AND RAILWAY TRADE AND FOR EXPORT

323 Pearl Street, New York.

KEYSTONE WHITE LEAD WORKS.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY,

Grinders and Manufacturers of STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil, RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, LITHARGE, COLORS, and PUTTY.

Office, 37 Wood Street, - - - - PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY PITTSBURGH, PA. PURE WHITE LEAD STRICTLY GUARANTEE LABEL

We guarantee quality of our goods equal to any produced in the country, and orders will have prompt attention.

REWARD! Will give $25 in GOLD for every ounce of adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture, bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of Fineness and Whiteness unequalled by any other Brand. Armstrong & McKelvy.

The ROSS BURR STONE MILL!

For White Lead, Coach Colors, Paris White, &c. in Oil. Water or Varnish, Printing Inks, Chocolate, Paste Blacking, Axle Grease, Ready Mixed Paints, &c.

CHARLES ROSS, Jr.,

81 & 83 First Street, BROOKLYN, E. D., N. Y.

WANTED.

Estimate for putting samples of paints on cards and circulars. Address, giving specimens of work, etc., PAINTS, Office of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.

Everything furnished

Price Current.

Paints—Duty: On White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, dry or ground in oil, 3 cents ℔ lb; Paris White, ℔ lb, 1c; Whiting, dry, 1 c. ℔ lb; Dry Ocares 50c ℔ lb; Oxide of Zinc, 1½c. ℔ lb; Ochre, ground in oil, $1 50 ℔ 100 lb; Spanish Brown, 25 ℔ cent ad val; China Clay, $6 ℔ ton; Venetian Red, Ivory and Bone Black and Vermilion 25 ℔ cent ad val; White Chalk, free; Sulphate Barytes, crude and refined, ¼ cent ℔ lb. Ultramarine, 6c per lb.

Dry Colors.

BLACKS.			
English Drop Black	14	@	18
American	10	@	14
Frankfort	25	@	30
American Ivory	2½	@	3½
Lampblack prime	20	@	25
" ordinary	5	@	10
BLUES.			
Chinese Blue	65	@	75
Prussian "	30	@	60
Soluble "	60	@	70
Cobalt "	5 00	@	8 00
Ultramarine Blue	14	@	20
Celestial	7	@	10
Blue Verditer	25	@	30
" Refiners	60	@	75
BROWNS.			
Sienna Italian burnt and powd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	6	@	8
" " raw p wd	8	@	10
" " " lumps	5	@	7
" American burnt and powd	2½	@	3
" " raw	2½	@	3
Umber Turkey, burnt and powd	4½	@	5½
" " " lumps	3½	@	4
" " raw and powd	4	@	5
" " " lumps	2	@	3
" " American powd		@	2½
" " " raw		@	2½
Vandyke Brown, English	6½	@	9
" " American	3	@	4
Spanish Brown	1½	@	1½
GREENS.			
Chrome Green	10	@	20
Hibernia "	14	@	20
Paris "	16	@	22
Brunswick Green	7	@	10
English Bronze Green	13	@	16
" Quaker "	13	@	16
French Verditer's, powd	40	@	45
REDS.			
Carmine, No 40 gold	4 75	@	6 80
Crocus Martis	6	@	7
Indian Red, English	6½	@	14
Tuscan "	20	@	25
Turkey "	12	@	15
Litharge Eng. Flake	10	@	10½
" Amer. pow'd	7½	@	7½
Red Lead, Eng. gold	9½	@	9½
" American	7½	@	7½
Orange Mineral, Eng'lish gold	9½	@	10
" " French		@	11½
Rose Pink, English		@	10½
" American curcy		@	10½
Vermilion, Imported English		@	
" American Quicksilver gold	55	@	57½
" Chinese	80	@	95
" Trieste	75	@	80
" American	13	@	14½
Venetian Red, Cookson's		@	1¾
" " H R & Co		@	1¾
" " Bell Brand		@	1¾
" " American		@	1½
YELLOW.			
Chrome Yellow	10	@	25
Ochre, Rochelle gold	1 40	@	1½
" Havre	1½	@	1½
" Washed Dutch gold	4½	@	5
" " French	4¼	@	4¼
" " Native Oxford lump	10	@	12
" " " powd	12	@	14
" Golden		@	

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

China White	14	@	16
Flake "	15	@	18
Kremnitz, White	18	@	22
American Dry White Lead	7	@	7½
English " " " gold	9½	@	9½
Zinc White, V. M. Co.'s Green Seal g'd	10	@	10½
" " Red gold	8	@	8½
" " American Ex	5½	@	5½
" " No. 1	5	@	5½

Mineral and Metallic Paints.

Brandon Yellow	1½	@	
" Red	1½	@	
" Brown	1½	@	
Eagle Metallic	1½	@	2
Lehigh Brown	1½	@	2
Prince's Metallic	1½	@	2
Prince Bro's Iron Ore Paint	1½	@	2
Richmond Metallic	1½	@	2

Miscellaneous.

Barytes	2	@	2½
Chalk	¾	@	¾
China Clay per ton	18 00	@	23 60
Whiting, Commercial	40	@	55
" Gilders'	60	@	75
Paris White, English Cliffstone		@	1¾
" " American		@	1¾
French Talc	3	@	3½
Terra Alba	1½	@	1½
Dentists' Plaster per bbl	3 00	@	
Calcined " " "	2 75	@	
Marble Dust " " "	1 75	@	
Pumice Stone, original cks	1¼	@	1½
" " sele ted lumps, in bbls.	2¼	@	4
" " powdered pure, "		@	2¾
Rotten " original cks		@	4
" " selected lumps	5	@	15
" " powd red, in bbls	3	@	4
Rubbing Stone	5	@	7
Smalts, German Blue	13	@	15
" Super Black	8	@	10
" Estes	4	@	5

Price List.

of

JOHNSON'S PATENT STANDARD DRY SIZED KALSOMINE

and

FRESCO PAINTS,

Ready For Use.

Dry in 6 lbs, pkgs	10	@	13
Fresco Paints	31	@	1 17

Paints in Oil.

Coach Black in Japan	35	@	50
" " in Oil	18	@	25
Drop "	18	@	2
Chinese "	60	@	70
Prussian "	30	@	50
Ultramarine Blue	30	@	35
Burnt Sienna	10	@	17
Raw "	10	@	17
Burnt Umber	10	@	16
Raw "	10	@	16
Van Dyke Brown	10	@	17
Chrome Green	10	@	18
Paris "	25	@	35
English Permanent	35	@	40
Narbonne Verdigris	60	@	70
Indian Red	14	@	20
Venetian Red	10	@	12
Flat Brick Red	12½	@	14
American Vermillion	30	@	80
Chrome Yellow	15	@	25
Oxford Stone Yellow	15	@	25
Golden Ochre	12	@	15
French "	10	@	12
Patent Dryer, Eng. in bulk gold	6½	@	
" " " in cans gold		@	8
" " Am. "	9	@	10
English White Lead gold	10	@	10½
American Pure White Lead "	8	@	8½
Zinc White V M Co. Green Seal	11	@	12
" " " Red "	10	@	11
" " " G S in poppy oil		@	
" " " R S " "		@	
" " " American	7	@	9
" " " French, in varn.	22	@	25
" " " Am., in varnish	18	@	20
Putty in bulk	1¾	@	2
" in blads	2½	@	3

SANDPAPER.

Discount 15 per cent.

Flint Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	$4 25 per ream.
" " No. 2, 2½ and 3	4 75 " "
Roll, Extra Flint Paper, in 50 yard rolls, width 23½ in.	
No. 00 to 1½	9c per yard.
No. 2	10c " "
No. 2½	11c " "
No. 3	12c " "
Star Paper, all Numbers	$3 25 per ream.
Emery Paper, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	6 50 " "
" " No. 2	7 50 " "
" " No. 2½	9 00 " "
" " No. 3	11 50 " "
" Cloth, No. 00 to 1½ and ass'd	18 00 " "
" " No. 2	20 00 " "
" " No. 2½	24 00 " "
" " No. 3	26 00 " "

No.	00,	0,	100,	½,	1,	1½,	2,	2½, 3
Flour,	120,	100,	90,	80,	70,	60.	54.	46.

GLUE.

No.	
A Extra	@32
I Extra	@28
I	@24
IX	@20
1½	@16
1⅝	@14
1¾	@13
1⅝	@11
1⅞	@10
2	@ 9
2½	@ 8
2¾	@ 7

VARNISHES.

AMERICAN.			
Imitation English per gal.	4 25@4 75		
Wearing Body "	3 25@4 25		
Coach No. 1 "	1 25@1 50		
" No. 2 "	1 00@1 25		
Furniture, Extra No. 1 "	1 25@1 50		
" No. 1 "	0 80@1 25		
" No. 2 "	0 75@1 00		
White Copal "	2 75@3 00		
" Damar "	1 90@1 10		
" Saclac "	2 25@3 25		
Gold Size "	1 75@2 50		
Black Asphaltum "	0 85@1 10		
Black Baking Japan "	0 90@1 25		
Finishing Baking "	1 40@1 75		
Black Paraffine "	0 40@0 50		
Brown Japan "	0 75@1 40		
Valentine's coach "	4 00@6 00		
Rosenberg's Standard Carriage "	2 75@3 50		
" " House Painters	1 50@2 00		
ENGLISH.			
Harland & Son's	5 50@6 50		
Noble & Hoare's gold	5 50@6 00		
Blundell, Spence & Co's "	5 00@		

VARNISH GUMS.

(See also drug list).

Copal, Angola cleaned per lb.	43	@70	
" Benguela cleaned "	45	@65	
" Sierra Leone cleaned "	31	@31	
" Zanzibar A "	1 00	@1 10	
" " A A "	75	@85	
" " A A A "		@55	
" Manila "	6½	@ 7½	
Damar, Singapore "	20	@23	
" Batavia "	23	@24	
Kauri, scraped "	10	@14	
" chiseled "	17	@19	
" selected "	25	@50	
Masti "	1 75	@2 00	
Sandrac "	26	@31	
Shellac, native "		@22	
" 2d English	20	@21	
" D C gold. "	23	@25	
" garnet, gold "		@18	
" bleached "		@20	

WINDOW GLASS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN, SINGLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$7 50	$6 75	$6 25	$5 75
11x14 to 16x24	8 50	7 75	7 25	6 50
18x22 to 20x30	10 75	9 75	8 75	7 75
15x36 to 24x30	12 25	10 75	9 00	
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	11 50	9 75	
26x36 to 26x44	14 50	13 25	10 75	
26x46 to 30x50	15 00	14 00	11 25	
30x52 to 30x54	16 00	14 50	12 00	
30x56 to 34x36	17 25	15 50	13 50	
4x58 to 34x60	18 25	17 25	15 00	
36x60 to 40x60	20 75	18 75	17 25	

DOUBLE.

Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
6x 8 to 10 x 15	$12 00	$11 00	$10 00	$9 00
11x14 to 16x24	13 75	12 50	11 75	10 5
18x22 to 20x30	17 25	15 75	14 00	
15x36 to 24x30	19 75	17 25	14 50	
26x28 to 24x36	21 00	18 50	15 75	
26x36 to 26x44	23 25	21 25	17 25	
26x46 to 30x50	24 00	22 50	18 00	
30x52 to 30x54	25 75	23 25	19 25	
30x56 to 34x36	27 75	25 00	21 75	
34x36 to 34x60	29 25	27 75	24 00	
36x60 to 40x60	33 25	30 00	27 75	

Discount, French single 60 and 10 per cent; double 60 and 20 per cent.

Sizes above— $10 00 per box extra for every five inches.

All sizes over 84 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket.

An additional 10 per cent will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

Corner of Fulton & William Streets, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

WHITE LEAD, ZINC WHITE,

COLORS,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

AND

VARNISHES.

Varnish Factory, Newark, N. J.

Frederick W. Devoe. James F. Drummond. Frederick Saunders, Jr. J. Sawyer Page.

JOHNSTON'S PATENT

Standard Dry Sized Kalsomine,

READY FOR USE.

MANUFACTURED AT

DRY KALSOMINE

AND

FRESCO PAINT WORKS,

206 WATER ST., late 372 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

TRADE MARK.

☞ The wide-spread popularity of my Patent Kalsomine and Fresco Paints having induced other parties to foist SPURIOUS KALSOMINE upon the market. I caution the public against purchasing any that has not MY NAME and TRADE MARK on the package,

H. M. JOHNSTON, Patentee.

DRY COLORS

MINED AND MANUFACTURED BY

J. S. RODENBOUGH & CO.,

EASTON PAINT WORKS, Easton, Pa.

Try our Samples and Prices of Burnt and Raw Umbers, and Sienna, Indian Red, Golden Ochre, Drop and Super Blacks, Crocus Martis, Metallics and other Colors.

VENETIAN RED

W. E. CUTTER & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacture VENETIAN RED equal in every respect to the best imported brands. Send for samples.

ENTERPRISE PAINT WORKS.

Enterprise Ready Mixed Paints

CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST DURABLE PAINTS ON EARTH.

Price, 65c to $1 25 per gallon net.

Send for Price-List.

Office, 829 North 16th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Trade Mark. IRON PAINT

The Cheapest and most Durable Paint known for Cars, Roofs, Bridges; Iron, Brick & Wooden Buildings, etc.

All paint guaranteed as represented, and trial orders solicited.

PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT CO., 121 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

PRINCE BROS "IRONORE" METALLIC PAINT. N.Y. lbs.

Trade Mark.

THE BEST ROOFING PAINT IN THE WORLD

A PERFECT COVERING FOR ALL SURFACES, *Metallic, Wood, Brick, Stone, &c.*

QUALITY UNEQUALLED. For Sale by the Trade and PRINCE BROS Manufrs & Sole Agents, 71 Maiden Lane N. Y

Sons of late Robert Prince

BARYTES.

CARBONATE,

Selected Lump and Nut Size

Superior Quality about 90 per cent.

SULPHATE,

Lump, Ground and Floated

Mines produce regular supplies.

Apply to GEO. G. BLACKWELL, 5 Chapel St., Liverpool.

Manganese, Arsenic, Fluor Spar for all purposes

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BRUSHES,

JOHN G. McMURRAY & CO., 277 Pearl Street, New York.

ORIGINAL BRANDON PAINTS,

THE BRANDON MINING CO TRADE MARK ORIGINAL PATENTED Established 1855. BRANDON, VERMONT. U.S.A.

BIM M. JORDAN, Agt., 204 Pearl Street, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

PRINCE'S 72 lbs. Metal in the 100 lbs. WARRANTED FIRE PROOF 300 lbs. N. Y. METALLIC PAINT

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.

PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT,

AN INDESTRUCTIBLE COATING FOR IRON, TIN, OR WOOD,

For Sale by the Trade and

PRINCE'S METALLIC PAINT CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

166 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ As certain parties are offering for sale a SPURIOUS Paint as Prince's Metallic Paint, under an IMITATION NAME, pu chasers will please see that each barrel has Trade Mark lanceled on the head and our name on the side. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

ENGLISH PATENTS FOR MAKING PAINTS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

USE OF CONCENTRATED COLLODION INSTEAD OF VARNISH.

A.D. 1858 March 26.

BERARD, PIERRE HIPPOLYTE GUSTAVE.—"Applying concentrated collodion to the effect of superseding caoutchoue in waterproofing stuffs of all descriptions for manufacturing garments and wearing articles, and also for applying it over painted surfaces instead of varnish." For making 1,000 parts in weight of the waterproofing concentrated collodion the usual proportions are, ether, 425; azotic cotton, 175; castor oil, 375; and vegetable, animal, or mineral coloring materials, 25. The proportion of castor oil (or other oily substances) is modified according to the degree of suppleness required. The application of this composition "is effected by the usual process and apparatus for manufacturing cerecloth." Papers are rendered impervious by being coated with this collodion in nearly the same way as that employed for stuffs. To produce a cheap paper for roofing purposes from 40 to 50 per cent. of tar is mixed with the composition. The proportions of 1,000 parts in weight of concentrated collodion varnish are alcohol, 100; ether, 63; azotic cotton, 250; castor oil, 20, the proportions being modified "according as the varnish is require to be unctuous or dry." It may be used as a substitute for oil paint and is applied in the same way; it may be added to house paints; it receives a fine polish by being rubbed over softly with a pad of cotton or tow covered with a soft cloth dipped in ether. The patentee refers to a description of the collodion, for which letters patent were granted to him, July 7th 1857.

PRESERVATIVE FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

A.D. 1858, April 19

MCCRAE, DANIEL.—This invention relates to the adaptation and use of a greasy substance as a preservative coating for ships' bottoms and other exposed surfaces. The grease employed for this purpose is of a peculiar character. What is known as "bone grease" is preferred for the purpose, that is to say, the species of fibrine grease obtained from the cells of bones by boiling; other greases or greasy matters may however be employed, such as that obtainable from "kitchen stuff;" but oils and tallows or lard are not available.

This peculiar grease may have "blue stone" or sulphate of copper mixed with it, or it may have various poisonous matters incorporated.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF RESINS.

A.D. 1858, April 27.

HUNT, EDWARD, and POCHIN, HENRY DAVIS.—"Improvements in the treatment and application of resins and resinous substances." These are as follows:—"The ordinary rosin of commerce or any other resinous substance is introduced" into a still and melted by heat; "a steam pipe in connection with a boiler is introduced into and reaches to the bottom of the still, where it radiates into various smaller pipes, perforated so as to allow of the exit of steam." The pipe when the steam "is to be used at a pressure of 10 lbs." should be "of the diameter of two inches." In one arrangement one receiver only is used; in a second arrangement "several receivers are employed, the communication being direct from the still to one only of the said receivers, and the communication being continued by pipes from one receiver to the other." In a third arrangement "two receivers are employed, the communication of both with the said still being direct, and the pipes uniting and entering the said still as one at a point distant from the said still about three feet. "These pipes are at their points of union directly one above the other.' "Various gases may be employed instead of the steam with very similar effect," but the results are not "equal to those obtained by steam." The rosin is fractionally distilled yields three resins, named "alpha," "beta," and "gamma" rosin or resin. These are "either separately or in combination" useful in the manufacture of "soap, size, candles, paper, varnish,

CAMPBELL & THAYER,

89 MAIDEN LANE,

Linseed Crushers,

PURE LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED.

Also LINSEED CAKE.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS.

HELLER & MERZ,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ULTRAMARINE BLUE

FOR PAINTERS, STAINERS, WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WINDOW SHADES MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, INK MANUFACTURERS, MATCH MANUFACTURERS, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

55 Maiden Lane, New York,

FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J.

Manufacturers of the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE,

The Best in the Market.

PARGETIZED PACKAGES.

FOR Coal, Sperm, Lard, Linseed, OR ANY OTHER OILS. Alcohol, Benzine, Varnish and LIQUID PAINTS.

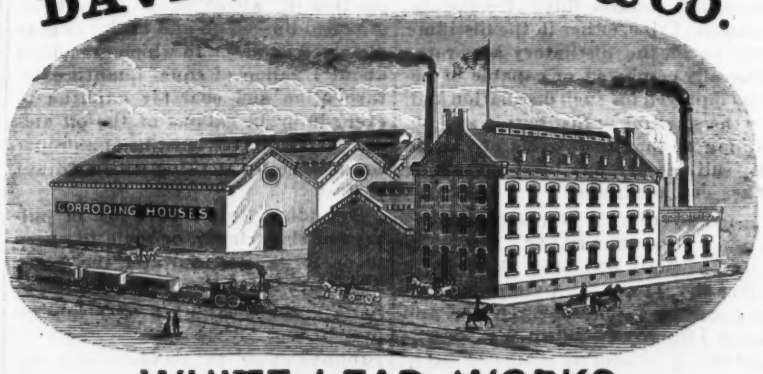
Time has proved these Packages to be the *most reliable* for *liquid or ready-mixed paints*, the Parget or inside coating preventing any absorption of Oil, therefore when opened the paint turns out exactly as when packed, regardless of the time standing unopened.

As a general shipping package they are unequalled; being strongly bound, they will stand any amount of rough handling, and can be shipped without casing.

TRADE PARGETIZED. MARK. PATENTED Dec. 19, 1876.

Manufactured by THE PARGETIZED CAN CO., KEENE, N. H.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.



WHITE LEAD WORKS,

EVERY KEG OF OUR WHITE LEAD BEARS THE FOLLOWING GUARANTEE

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH PA.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS PURE WHITE LEAD 91 PARTS, LINSEED OIL 9 " 100

$25 IN GOLD WILL BE PAID TO ANY ONE FINDING THE CONTENTS OF THIS KEG DIFFERENT FROM THE ABOVE ANALYSIS. DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS.

Office, 167 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREIDBACH & SON 341 EAST 86 STR. NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS OF CARMINE-PASTE FOR ALL PURPOSES THIS ARTICLE UNSURPASSED IN ITS BRILLIANCY AND ITS ECONOMICAL QUALITIES WILL PROVE TO BE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET SOLD BY ALL PRINCIPAL PAINTER'S SUPPLY STORES

and japan, and for distilling to produce resin oils."

AN IMPROVED WATERPROOF LITHIC PAINT.

A.D. 1858, May 14.

CHANTRELL, GEORGE FREDERICK. —(*Provisional protection only.*)—This paint is applicable to all the purposes for which oil paint is used; it may also be employed instead of "the water colorings now in use for covering external and internal walls and other likes purposes." It is made by intimately mixing about 2 parts of the liquid silicate of soda or silicate of potash of commerce (of a specific gravity of about 1·200), with about 1 part of carbonate of lime reduce to a fine powder, about 1 part of the china clay of commerce reduced to a fine powder, and a litt'e cheese or milk or other matter composing caseine". The parts are all by weight, and the proportions of lime and clay may be varied, or either may be used solely. The composition is to be kept in close vessels until required for use; any coloring matter may be added to it; it is applied in the same way as common oil or water-color paint.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ZINC AND ITS OXIDE.

A.D. 1858, May 22.

PRICE, ASTLEY PASTON. — "Improvements in the treatment of certain zinc ores and compounds of zinc, and in the manufacture of zinc and oxide of zinc." These are, first, treating of "zinc ores after having been submitted to a process of calcination or oxidation," first by mixing them "by preference in a fine state of division with bituminous coal. or with coal or carbonaceous matter and bituminous coal, or with coal or carbonaceous matter and pitch, tar, asphalte, or bitumen," &c , or mixtures of the same and submitting the same to pressure with or without heat. The materials after compression may be subjected to a heating, distillatory, or to a coking process, so as "a coked or partially coked material may be obtained," or the pressed material may be directly employed for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Second. Mixing "suitable fluxes with the before mentioned" ores of zinc, together with the carbonaceous matters, and treating them as above.

Third. Employing, "if necessary, with the addition of fuel, of all such pressed or pressed and partially coked or carbonized materials, either combined with suitable fluxes, for the distillation of zinc, either in the distilling pots or in the distilatory apparatus generally employed or capable of being employed for such distillation and, for the smelting or distillation and obtaining of zinc or of oxide of zinc, in any suitably arrange blast, cupola, or other similar furnace."

IMPROVEMENT IN DISTILLING ASPHALTE, &C.

A.D. 1858, May 26.

STUART, JAMES.—"An improvement in distilling asphalte, pitch. tar, and other bituminous substances." The material is ground by means of crushing rollers, and during the process lime, dry or slaked, is added so that the two may be intimately mixed. The proportion of lime is 1 part to 2 parts of asphalte, pitch, or tar; with other bituminous substances the proportion of lime varies according as they are more or less bituminous in their nature and contain more or less sulphur. Chalk may be employed instead of lime in somewhat increased proportion. The mixture is put into a retort "in such quantity as to fill about one-third of its capacity." The retort should be heated to from 600° to 800° Fahrenheit; it is connected to a condensing worm which is immersed in cold water, and the vapors are condensed into a fatty liquid which escapes at the end of the worm and is collected into receivers. "The specific gravity in the product should be between ·925 and ·960; if it be less, the temperature of the retort is too high." The fatty matter may be purified by a second distillation or by other method; "the harder portions of the product" may be separated from the softer "by pressure in the ordinary manner."

The substance which remains in the retort when the distillation is complete is very suitable for use as a black pigment; it should be left to cool in the retort, "or if drawn while hot, then immediately plunged into water." It is ground to a powder and is employed in the same manner as other black pigments.

MINERAL SUBSTANCES AS A PIGMENT.

A.D. 1858, June 11.

CHEAVIN, SQUIER.—"An improved preparation or combination of mineral substances applicable for use as a pigment, cement, or mastic, or to be used either alone or in combination with other well-known materials for washing, scouring, cleansing, or bleaching purposes." The mineral substances are "red ore or hematite iron ore in combination with the slag, cinder, scale, or refuse obtained from the rolling or working of iron in iron works."

For paints or pigments, add, say from 2 to 4 lbs. of slag, cinder, or scale to 20 lbs. of hematite or red iron ore; grind them finely, mix them intimately together, and make them into a paint by mixing with oil or other suitable liquid. If the paint is to be applied to wood, it is advisable to add about 15 per cent. of litharge or white lead; any required color may be given by suitable coloring matter. "For some purposes white lead, or oxide of zinc, or pulverized sulphate of barytes may be added." If paints or pigments of light color are required, the proportion of hematite or red ore is diminished, and that of the slag or cinder is increased. The pulverized materials may be mixed with water and be used for staining bricks; with the addition of whiting and the other usual ingredients they may be employed for coloring walls.

For mastic or cement, mix the pulverized materials (in proportions varying according to the purposes for which the mastic or cement is required) with whiting, sand, plaster of Paris, sulphate of lime, and any of the customary ingredients. Add any desired coloring matter, and when required for use, mix them with a composition of "about equal proportions of boiled linseed oil and of size or glue dissolved in water, to which are added about 1 gallon of equal quantities of turpentine and coal tar naphtha to every 10 or 12 gallons of the oil and size." The whole must be of a proper consistence for working with a trowel or float.

By adding from 2 to 4 lbs. of pulverized slag, cinder, or scale to every 10 or 12 gallons of water the water "becomes softened and has imparted to it peculiar scouring or cleansing properties."

IMPROVEMENT IN DRYING OILS &C.

A.D 1858 June 18.

BLIZZARD, WILLIAM.—(*Provisional protection only.*) — Improvements in india-rubber, gutta percha, and drying & other "oils." The inventor proposes (1) to manufacture from india-rubber and gutta percha a transparent solution for indurating and waterproofing "textile fabrics, papers, woods, marble, stone, cement," &c.; (2) to make sheets of transparent india-rubber and gutta percha, either combined or in separate substances, for manufacturing "transparent elastic tubes and vessels for holding or conveying fluids;" (3) to combine the solution with any of the resinous or spirit gums for coating iron and other metals, wood, stone, leather, &c., and (4) to "apply the same principal" to clarifying, decolorizing, and purifying

The Atlantic White Lead AND LINSEED OIL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

("ATLANTIC")

RED LEAD, LITHARGE,

For Painters and Glassmakers.

LINSEED OIL,

RAW, BOILED, AND REFINED,

In Casks or Barrels.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD PURE. WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO.

TRADE MARK.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,

287 PEARL STREET, New York.

QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D.B.Shipman White Lead Works

FIFTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFECTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD

D. B. SHIPMAN WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD CHICAGO.

TRADE MARK.

This brand of Lead is manufactured from the best refined metal, carefully manipulated, and GUARANTEED to be PERFECTLY PURE, *and unsurpassed in* WHITENESS, FINENESS *and* COVERING CAPACITY.

Your orders are solicited.

DAN'L B. SHIPMAN, Pres't

Wmsburg Color & Chemical Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

'S' Brand Paris Green, Milori Yellows,

Turkey Red, and other Fine Colors, Pulp and Dry.

Sole Agents for C. LOWE & CO., of Manchester, Eng.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbolic Acid, Picric Acid, Aurine, Etc.

Factory, 62 to 68 N. 11th St., Brooklyn. EDWARD HORE.

Office, 235 Pearl St., N. Y. JAMES P. BARNET.

SOLE AGENT FOR NEW ENGLAND,

H. D. DUPEE, 79 Kilby Street, Boston.

THE FAVORITE PAINT CAN.

The Paint Trade has long been in want of a Can that could be opened without the use of tools, and at the same time have a cover complete, leaving the body of Can with a smooth top.

We feel confident that, in introducing FIELDS' PATENT FAVORITE PAINT CAN, we offer one that meets every requisite of the trade. The cut shows the Can with cover on, complete.

All that is required to open the Can is to hammer around top raised edge of cover, which, being provided with an inside rim of iron, acts as a knife and cuts the solder; then the cover is readily removed with the hand.

Send for Circular, with Sizes and Prices.

Patented Jan. 9th, Jan. 16th, and Feb. 13th, 1877.

Manufactured by S. A. ILSLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Tin Cans,

P. O. BOX 3473. 173 Pearl Street, New York.

linseen, rapeseed, and other seed oils, olive, nut, and other fruit oil."

The agents to be used are plain water with soda dissolved in it, to which sometimes added a little quicklime; these are afterwards submitted to different degrees of temperature: "at other times temperature alone is sufficient."

TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Take a strongly printed photograph on paper, and saturate it from the back with a rag dipped in castor oil Carefully rub off all excess from the surface after obtaining thorough transparency. Take a piece of glass an inch larger all round than the print, pour upon it dilute gelatin, and then "squeegee" the print and glass together. Allow it to dry, and then work in artist's oil colors from the back until you get the proper effect from the front. Both landscapes and portraits can be effectively colored by the above method without any great skill being required.

CHROME BLUE.

M. Gaston Bong. — The following materia's are intimately mixed and strongly calcined with free access of air:

Boric acid..	15 parts.
Alumina.....	15 "
Carbonate of magnesia..	20 "
Chromate of baryta.....	2 "

The fruits of the Cascalote (*Caesalpinia Cacalaco*) and the Huisache (*Acacia Albicans*) are both rich in tannin, and are used in Mexico in place of gall-nut. Their percentage of tannin has not yet been determined.

The Adams White Lead Co.

ADAMS WHITE LEAD CO. WARRANTED PURE LEAD IN OIL BALTIMORE

27 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

STRICTLY PURE

WHITE LEAD,

DRY AND IN OIL.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glue and Curled Hair, Sand and Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Ground Emery,

Felting and Felt Hair for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers and for Lining Refrigerators.

STORES—New York, 67 Beekman St. Philadelphia, 730 Market St.
Boston, 143 Milk St. Chicago, 182 Lake St.

CHAS. H. HOWELL & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacturers of

PERMANENT CHROME YELLOWS,

French Standard Green,

PARIS GREEN

MARYLAND PAINT & COLOR WORKS

C. & N. POPPLEIN, Jr.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BALTIMORE CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, PAINTS, COLORS, dry and in oil, SAND & EMERY PAPER.

BALTIMORE, Md

PAINT YOUR HOMES WITH

GUTTA PERCHA

PAINT,

The Best Ready-Mixed in the Market

MANUFACTURED BY

Gutta Percha Paint Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

For Sample Colors and Price List, free, address office, 356 Euclid Avenue.

MARYLAND WHITE LEAD CO. WARRANTED PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL BALTO.

TRADE MARK.

MARYLAND

WHITE LEAD COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

DRY WHITE LEAD AND WHITE LEAD IN OIL.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be perfectly pure.

JOHN CURLETT, President,

W. R. FLUHARTY, Secretary.

Office—89 WEST LOMBARD STREET.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

The Original "B. A. Fahnestock Lead."

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD 25 lbs

ON REVERSE OF KEG.

PENNA WHITE LEAD WORKS FORMERLY B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. TRADE MARK ESTABD 1844 PITTSBURGH.

In 1844 the B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. brand of White Lead was first offered to the trade, and was soon acknowledged as the STANDARD FOR PURITY, WHITENESS, COVERING PROPERTIES AND DURABILITY, which position it still maintains.

On January 1st, 1866 the brand was changed to

"FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,"

which change was considered necessary to protect purchasers against imitating and closely resembling brands.

NOTICE.—Having recently entered largely into the refining of Pig Lead, our Patrons will hereafter in order to avoid confusion and insure prompt attention to orders and inquiries, please address to C. F WELLS & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., all communications relating to the FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT, & SCHWARTZ, and "PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD COMPANY" brands of White Lead, Red Lead, and all products of the PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS.

PENNSYVANIA LEAD CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 29th, 1876. J. E. SCHWARTZ, Pres't

Having, during the past year, increased the facilities and product of the PENNSYLVANIA WHITE LEAD WORKS, we are prepared to furnish promptly, either direct or through the leading Wholesale Dealers, the

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ,

PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

We invite the attention of dealers to this brand with the assurance that the quality will at all times be maintained at its old standard of strict purity and excellence.

C. F. WELLS & CO.

Office 42 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY, 1877.

The Original Manufacturers of Putty in this Country

E. S. BELKNAP'S SONS.

8 Gold Street, N. Y.

Manufacturers of

Strictly Pure Putty,

For Consumers Use and the Trade,

ALSO

Stove Cement, Black Walnut & Brown Stone Putty.

BARYTA.

THE SOUTHERN STATES COAL, IRON AND LAND CO., LIMITED,

Are the largest Manufacturers of FLOATED BARYTA in the United States, and produce by the Latest and Best machinery, the Finest and Whitest article now manufactured. For Samples and Quotations apply to the

COMPANY

at South Pittsburg, Tennessee.

A DECIDED BARGAIN FOR JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD.

We offer within the next thirty days one hundred tons of the popular brand of "Bull Head White Lead" at a decided bargain. Write for price.

A. WILHELM & BRO.,

Manufacturers of White Lead, Zinc and Painters fine Colors
221, 223, 225 Popular Street, READING, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Specialty in White Lead for the Jobbing Trade.

S. L. FAHNESTOCK, Pres., B. S. FAHNESTOCK, Sec., B. F. VANDEVORT, Treas.

FAHNESTOCK WHITE LEAD CO.,

Corroders and Manufacturers of

PERFECTLY PURE

White Lead,

RED LEAD, ORANGE MINERAL, POTTERS' LEAD, GLASS MAKERS' LEAD & PUTTY.

All our products are guaranteed Strictly Pure.

Quotations furnished on application.

OFFICE

76 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURG.

FAHNESTOCK PERFECTLY PURE WHITE-LEAD PITTSBURG WHITE-LEAD CO.

Trade Mark.

FAHNESTOCK TRADE MARK WHITE-LEAD COMPANY

TENNANT'S
IMPROVED
BLEACHING POWDER.
RETESTING 37° TO 38°.
Imported by Steamer in Hardwood Casks
TENNANT'S SAL SODA.
Even Weights—3's, 4's and 5's.
For Sale in Lots to suit by
JAMES LEE & CO.,
72 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Tennant & Co.
ST. ROLLOX, GLASGOW.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 14.

There is but little to note in the market for the past week. Trade still continues about fair and goods are being taken in small lots as wanted. Prices are about steady for all descriptions.

The following will show total imports of chemicals for week ending May 13:

Bleach 501 cks; soda ash 2703 cks; soda bicarb 4850 pkgs; soda caustic 635 dms; soda sal 3367 pkgs.

Carbonated ash has sold to a fair extent for jobbing wants and we hear of parcels, in all about 250 tons, 48 per cent at 1 55c gold, though some holders ask as high as 1 62½c gold. High test has not moved very freely and we only hear of 50 tons at 1 52½@1 55c gold; 50 tons at at 1 52½c; 250 tons all kinds at 1 50@1 60c.

Caustic ash has not changed in price though the feeling is rather easy as to price. Holders are still asking 1 55@ 1 60c for 48 per cent, but this could probably be shaded for a parcel. High test is held at 1½@1 60c, but this is nominal, there being no demand at the moment.

Caustic soda has sold fairly, and parcels are being taken to a moderate extent for all descriptions. In 60 per cent we hear of sales of 50 dms at 3 90c. 100 dms 3 90c. High test has been rather slow with sales of moderate lots. Prices are held about steady and holders quote 3 60@3 70 as to brand. We hear of sales of 50 dms 70 per cent at 3 60c gold; 100 dms at 3 60@3 62½c for 60 per cent; 150 dms at 3 60c, and 150 dms Widness and Baxter at 3 60c@3 62½c, with parcels to be had at these figures at the close.

Sal soda is rather less active than at our last report, and prices are somewhat irregular, some holders quoting 1⅜@ 1 15c, while others ask as high as 1 17½c gold, and 1 15c was offered for a lot but declined with sales of 100 tons from dock at 1 17½@1 18¾c gold. The market is more quiet at the close with a tendency to easier figures.

Bleach has been in moderate demand and prices are about the same as at our last report. The enquiry is only for small parcels. We hear of sales of 100 cks at 1 20@1¼; 50 cks at 1 15c; 100 cks at 1 15@1 20c, and at the close parcels are offering at as low as 1⅛@1 15c for good brands.

Bicarb soda is in good demand with sales of about 300 kegs English at 3 70@ 3¾c. American is in light request and we do not hear of any transactions. Prices are quoted at 3½@3¾c, but this could be shaded.

Brimstone has not moved to any extent and prices are the same as in our last—$26 50 gold for seconds and $24 gold for thirds with none of the latter offering. The quotation for seconds could probably be shaded.

Nitrate of soda is selling in a jobbing way at 3½@3⅝c gold from store.

Saltpetre is ruling quiet and crude is held at 6½c gold; refined is quoted at 7@9c currency with small sales making at these figures.

Arsenic is ruling quiet, and no sales of Garland's have been made that we hear of. Sales are reported of 100 kegs outside brands at 2½c gold.

Carbonate ammonia is ruling steady at 16½c gold. Small sales are reported at this figure.

Chlorate of potash is jobbing at 18@18½c.

Cream tartar continues in active demand, and manufacturers are behind with their orders. Sales are reported of 50 cks outside of contracts at 24@24½c.

Argols are ruling firm with sales of 10,000 lbs refined at 23c gold.

Alum is in fair request and we hear of sales of 200 bbls porous at 3@3½c as to quantity.

American acetate of lime has sold fairly during the week and prices are still quoted at 4c for gray and 3c for brown, but these figures are shaded for a parcel.

Acetic acid is in the usual demand for the season and we hear of sales of 60,000 lbs at 4@4½c.

Blue vitriol is selling freely at 6¾@ 7½c with sales reported of 75,000 lbs at 7½c.

Oxalic acid is held at 8¾@9c; sales 5 cks at the former figure.

Copperas continues in good demand and prices are firm, the lowest price being 1c for large parcels and for jobbing lots 1¼@1½c for pure crystals.

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1878.

There has not been any great amount of activity in this market for the past week, things generally having been quite dull.

Carbonated soda ash has been in moderate demand for small parcels only; prices are about as usual; Kurtz and Marsh's are selling for 1 55@1 60c for round lots; jobbing sales are made at 1 65@1 70c for Marsh 48 per cent.

Caustic ash is selling fairly, and with a small stock on hand; prices are firm at 1 65@1 70c.

Refined alkali, with a good jobbing demand, is quoted at 1 65c gold for 32 per cent.

Bleaching powders are in fair request with prices a shade firmer, holders now asking 1 35@1 40c.

Sal soda has taken a turn and is quite active, with quotations at 1¼@1 30c.

Caustic soda has been fairly active in jobbing lots. Prime white, 60@62 per cent, is quoted at 4@4¼c, according to quality. Greenbank 4c gold for 76 per cent; 70@72 per cent, 3⅞c gold; De Soto 70@74 per cent is held at 3¾c gold.

Mr. Herman Weber has removed from No. 10 Old Slip to more central quarters, and is now located at No. 60 William street.

Price Current.

PRICES FROM FIRST HANDS		
Acetate of lime, American grey, cy..	....@	
" " brown, cy.	. . @	2
Acetate of lime, English grey,..curr.	....@	4¼
" English brown, gold.	....@	4¼
Alum, Potash Lump.....	2¼@	2½
do Powdered.....	....@	2½
do Ammonia Lump.....	....@	2¼
do Powder	. . @	2½
Argols, Crude Oporto, gold.....	7¼@	7⅞
Argols, " Sicily.....	16 @	19
Argols, Refined—St. Ant, brown,gold	23½@	23½
" grey, "	23 @	23½
" light "	....@	25
Arsenic, white, gold.....	1¾@	2½
" red, cy.....	10¾@	10½
Ashes, Pot, 1st sort.....	4¾@	5
" " 2d "	....@....	
" Pearl, 1st sort.....	6¼@	7
" 2d "	....@....	
Ammonia, carbonate, bulk gold.....	....@	16
" muriate (gold).....	. .@....	
" Sal, ...	. @	10
Bi Carb. Soda, English, gold.....	3 75@3 80	
" " American kgs., cy.	.. @	3¼
Bleaching Powders, over 35 p. ct., cy,	1⅜ @	1¾
Borax, Refined.....	9@	9½
Brimstone, Crude best 3ds ....gold	26 00@26 5	
" " " 3ds ....gold	... @24 0	
Chlorate, Potash, gold.....	@	18
Caustic Soda, 60 per cent.....	3½@	4
" 70 "	3 40@	3¾
Copperas, ordinary.....	¾@	1
best grade.....	1⅜@	1¾
Cream Tartar, French, gold. in bond.	....@	....
" American, gold.. ...	24 @	24½
Nitrate of Lead, gold.....	...@	11
" of soda, gold.....	3½@	3⅝
Oxalic Acid, gold.....	9¼@	9½
Sal Soda, English, gold.....	1⅛@	1 3 16
American, currency.....	... @	1½
Soda Ash, Carbonated, 48 p. ct., gold	1⅜ @	1⅝
" Caustic.....	1 60 @	1 65
" New Castle.....	1 60@	1 62½
" High test Carbonated....	1 60@	1 70
" " Caustic.....	1 50@	1 60
" " Refined.....	1¾@	2
" White Alkali.....	2¼@	2½
Soda Stannate single.....	10 @	11
" " double.....	13 @	15
Sugar Lead, Brown.....	7¼@	7¾
Sugar Lead, White.....	19 @	20
Sugar of Lead Liquor, White, gold.	....@	5
Sulphuric Acid 50 degrees	...@	1
" " 66 "	1¾@	1¾
Tartaric Acid, Crystal, gold, ₱ lb....	40 @	41½
Tartaric Acid. Powdered, cy.....	.@	45
Vitriol, Blue, ordinary.....	7¼@	7½
" " chem pure.....	8¾@	9¾
Verdigris drs in store, gold	16½@2	½

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DYES.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 14.

The market is quiet, though there is a fair jobbing trade doing. Prices are generally maintained, though the quotations for round lots in some lines are nominal. Trade is mostly confined to current supplies for immediate consumption.

Indigo—The market remains quiet. We hear of no sales except in a small way either of Bengals or Guatemalas. Quotations remain nominally the same, Bengals from 90c@$1 25 and Guatemalas from 75@95c gold. Madras is jobbing at 75@78c; Manila from 70@75c currency.

Gambier — Prices are not materially changed from last week's quotations. We note sales of 300 bales ex-ship at 3¾c and 200 bales from store at 4c gold. Demand is limited and market quiet. In a jobbing way it is selling at 4⅜@ 4½c currency.

Fustic—Demand continues light but prices are maintained. The stock in market is limited. We note sale of about 28 tons, Tampico at about $22 50. Quotations range from $19@23.

Logwood—There has been more doing, though prices are somewhat depressed. We note sales of 130 tons Aquin at $20 50, 100 tons St Marc at about $20, and 220 tons Miragoane at $19 50, and 250 tons St Marc at the same figure. Also cargo of Cape wood 118 tons on contract re-shipped to Philadelphia. Of Jamaica we hear of no sales, nor of Laguna or Campeachy woods. Quotations are unchanged.

Cochineal—We hear of no sales except in a small way; quotations nominally the same. Honduras silver 54@56c; Teneriffe black 55@57c; silver 54@56c.

Divi divi—There is nothing of interest to note. There have been no large transactions; quotations nominal and unchanged.

Cutch—We hear of no sales except in a small way at 5@5¼c gold. Case lots are jobbing at 5½@5⅝c currency.

Bichrome—There is no change. Sales are confined to small lots for current use The price for Scotch is a little off.

Sales of 20 casks in lots are reported at 11½c, but we hear of its being offered at 11¼c, and orders solicited at the latter figure. American is quoted at 11½c and small sales are reported at that figure.

Sumac—Market is quiet, sales limited to jobbing lots. "Dalia" at $90, quotations for other brands of Sicily firsts $85@95; for Sicily seconds there is no demand. Virginia is also quiet and no sales. Quotations nominal at $55@60.

Prussiate potash is jobbing, the yellow American at 24c currency; imported at 25c gold; red is selling in small lots at 57½c gold.

Nutgalls we note sale of 25 bags Aleppo at 20c gold.

Sago flour—We hear of no large sales. In a jobbing way it is selling at 3¾@4c.

Ultramarine—American is in fair demand, and is quoted from 14@20c currency. Germania brand is selling according to strength from 25@35c currency. Imported is selling according to grade from 20@30c gold.

Archills and archill extracts are not in large demand at this season. Archills are quoted, the single at 8c and the double at 10c gold, for jobbing lots. Extracts, French diamond S 18c gold; Poirrier's standard 23@25c gold, as to quantity; French "T C" 17@ 21c gold, as to quality and quantity. The English extracts are quoted at 14@ 22c gold.

Anilines—The demand for colors of the various styles continues good. Aniline salt is quoted for crystals at 35@40c gold; for cake 30@33c; aniline oil, prime, 28@35c gold. English 28@30c gold.

Logwood extracts are in steady demand for home consumption and for export. Domestic solid is quoted for home trade at 9½@10c currency. Liquid imported, as to quantity and strength 7½@10c gold.

Safflower extract is in current demand, and is quoted at $3 75 gold, for Burton's English brand; French, Petard's $3 75 for jobbing lots.

Cudbear — Demand light; selling in small lots only. It is quoted for L & M standard French "C" brand, at 16@25c gold, as to quality and quantity. Poirrier 13@30c; E S & C 20@30c; Smith's, Eng., No 1, 14c, superfine 18½c.

Chestnut extract is selling in small parcels at 6@8c gold.

Quercitron Extract—French prime is quoted at 22½c gold. American at 6½c currency. Flavine 35@40c currency.

Carmine of indigo is in demand for small parcels; quoted for ordinary grades 75c@$1 10 gold; French 75c@$1 gold by the keg. Highly concentrated extracts are held at $3 50@4 50.

Indigo extract is in steady demand for jobbing lots. Imported is quoted at 12½@ 25c gold, as to quality and quantity. L. & M English standard 11½@16c currency; French standard E S & C 14c currency; American prime is held at 11@13c currency. Indigotine, French, $6@6 25. German $4@4 50.

Sumac Extract.—Demand is not large just at present. French prime is sold at 7@9c and concentrated extract paste at 15c gold; English 7@8½c gold. The solid English extract is quoted at 16@17c gold as to quantity.

Fustic extract is in light demand. French is quoted at 12@18c gold, as to quality; prime 18c gold; American is firm at 12@13c currency, and is in good demand.

London Blue and Mordant—Demand quiet. Manufacturers prices unchanged; quoted for Mordant 22c, L B 10c in original packages.

Super oxalate of tartar is selling slowly at 25c currency for jobbing lots.

Stannate of Soda—Domestic is in fair demand, quoted at 10½c for 25 per cent; 14½c for 40 per cent; 50 per cent 18c currency for jobbing lots.

Price Current.

DYES.

The prices given below are for whole lots Buyers in small quantities must expect to pay an advance.

Acid Picric Best Crystal gold	45	@	50
" Rosalic "	85	@	90
Alizarine, artificial gold	32	@	
Albumen, egg prime gold	80	@	85
" blood, good to prime "	18	@	
" 2d quality cy.	12	@	18
Annatto, prime L. L R	25	@	
" F	28	@	30
Aniline Oil, Eng. gold		@	28
" Salt	35	@	45
Archill, ext. fine Liquor gold	15½	@	25
" weed, double gold		@	10
" " single		@	8
Barbary Root, currency	5½	@	5¾
Berries, Persian (gold)	16	@	18
Bl Ubromate Potash Scotch, cy	11½	@	11¾
" " American cy.	11¾	@	11¾
Carmine of Indigo gold	75	@1	10
Cochineal, Honduras, 1st ℔ lb., gold	54	@	56
" 2nd "	48	@	50
" Mexican " "	48	@	52
" Tenerriffe Silver " "	54	@	56
" Black	55	@	58
Cudbear, French " "	13	@	30
" English " "	14½	@	18½
Cutch " "	5	@	5¼
Cochineal Ammoniac " "	2 35	@2	50
Divi Divi ℔ ton "	45 00	@60	00
Extract Logwood, bulk ℔ lb, gold.	7½	@	9
" " dry " curr.	9½	@	10
" of Safflower gold	3 75	@	4 00
" Sumac, English " gold	7½	@	8¾
" " French " "	9	@	10
" Persian Berries, French "	55	@	6 1¾
" Spain, French "	30	@	
" Barbary, French "	40	@	
" Chestnut "	6	@	8
" Fustic " "	14	@	20
" " Am " curr	12	@	14
" Indigo gold	11½	@	25
" Quercitron, French gold	20	@	22½
" " Am curr		@	6½
Flavine, currency	32	@	40
Fustic, per ton, gold	$19	@	23
Gambier Bales ℔ lb. gold	4	@	4½
Garancine " "	8½	@	12
Indigotine, Eng. ex. fine	4 00	@5	00
" French	5 00	@6	50
Indigo, Bengal	90	@1	25
" Madras " curr.	75	@	80
" Manila "	70	@	75
" Guatemala gold	70	@	90
" Caracas "	90	@1	10
Lac Dye ℔ lb gold		@	10
Madder, Dutch gold	5½	@	6
" French "	4	@	5
" Extract of single		@	50
Myrabolans curr		@	6
Nitrate of Iron (com.) per lb.	2½	@	3
" " (true) "	6	@	6½
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo	20	@	22
Prussiate Potash Am. yellow, cy	22	@	22½
" Red, cy	55	@	60
Quercitron Bark	1¾	@	2

CHIPPED DYEWOODS, &C.

Logwood, per lb		@	1¾
" Campeachy, per lb		@	1¾
" Laguna, per lb	2	@	2¼
for ground ¼c per lb added.			
Sumac, Sicily 1st's, per lb		@	5¼
" 2d's, per lb		@	3
" American, per lb		@	4
Fustic, com, per lb	1¼	@	1¾
" Cuba, per lb	1¾	@	2
Hypernic wood per lb		@	3¼
Nic wood, per lb	2¼	@	2½
Redwood, per lb	2¾	@	2¾
Red Sanders, per lb	3	@	3½
Camwood, per lb	3¼	@	3½
Peachwood, per lb	3½	@	3¾
Barwood, per lb	2¾	@	2¾
Green Ebony, per lb	4	@	7½
Safflower curr.	25	@	28
Sago Flour, gold	3¾	@	4
Sumac, Sicily, low grades ℔ ton curr.	55	@	58
" " high grades "	90	@	95
" Virginia	55 00	@	60 00
Starch, per lb. currency	3½	@	3¾
Turmeric, ℔ lb. gold	4½	@	4¾
Ultramarine Am curr.	15	@	20
" " Germania curr.	25	@	35
" Imported gold.	20	@	30
Vanadiate Ammonium, gold	6	@6	5
Woad, English, currency	11	@	
" German, currency	10	@	

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Communications for publication solicited.

Edited by

WM. O. ALLISON,
N. C. WHITE,

Paris Agent of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, H. MAHLER, 16 Rue de la Grange Bateliere, Paris, France.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Since our last nothing new in the market has occurred worthy of special mention. A fair jobbing trade is being done, especially in the Drug and Paint and Oil lines. In the Dyestuff market, as might be expected at just this season of the year, there is more quiet. A gradual and healthy improvement is, however, taking place generally, and though prices are not yet affected, there is an increasing volume of trade being done. We hear of no new failures of interest in our lines. A buyant and hopeful feeling is prevalent and confidence in the future is confirmed.

Our local money market continues quite easy, and call loans on government collaterals are quoted at 3@4 per cent and on stock collaterals 3@5 per cent Prime commercial paper sells readily at 4@5½ per cent. Government bonds have been in active demand. The closing prices bid on Monday were as follows:

U S 6s 1881, reg	107⅞
U S 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅞
U S 5s, 1881, reg	104¾
U S 5s, 1881, coupon	104⅞
U S 5-20s, '65, new reg	104⅞
U S 5-20s, '65, new coupon	103⅞
U S 5-20s, 1867, reg	106⅜
U S 5-20s, 1867, coupon	106⅝
U S 5-20s, 1868, reg	108¾
U S 5-20s, 1868 coupon	109
U S 10-40s reg	106½
U S 10-40s, coupon	106⅝
U S currency 6s	119¼

Foreign exchange has shown a moderate business. The closing prices on Monday were as follows:

Sterling, 60 days, nominal	$4 86½
Do sight, nominal	4 89
Do 60 days, actual	4 85¾@4 86
Do sight actual	4 88½@4 88¾
Cable transfers	4 90 @4 89
Commercial sterling, prime long	4 85¾@4 86
Do do good	4 84 @4 85¾
Paris, Bankers, 60 days	5 13¾@5 15
sight	5 11¾@5 13¼
Antwerp, bankers, 60 days	5 13¾@5 16¼
Do sight	5 11¼@5 12½
Swiss, bankers, 60 days	5 13¾@5 15
sight	5 11¼@5 12½
Reichsmarks, (4), bankers, 60 days	95¾@96
Do sight	96¼@96¾
Guilders' bankers, 60 days	40¼@40¾
Do sight	40¾@40¾

Gold has been firm. The prices each day were as follows: Tuesday, 100⅛@100⅛; Wednesday, 100⅛@100⅛; Thursday, 100⅛@100⅛; Friday, 100⅛@100⅛; Saturday, 100⅛@100⅛; Monday, 100⅛@100⅝.

THE OIL PRODUCING REGIONS.

There seems never to have been settled any rule by which the question may be determined as to the precise spot in which an oil well may be sunk with a reasonable prospect of success. It is nevertheless a question of great importance to petroleum miners, and yet it is one which experience has failed to answer, and the most experienced and best informed oil men fail to answer it with certainty. Any information, therefore, which furnishes data for the solution of this problem is not without its interest. In view of this we furnish our readers with an abstract of a paper read by Mr. Ashburner before the Engineer's Club, of Philadelphia. It will be borne in mind that there is now being perfected by authority a careful geological survey of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Ashburner is one of the assistants on the survey, and gives some valuable information as to the rock formations, and the relative positions of all the oil "horizons" of Western Pennsylvania, together with an estimate of the production of each "horizon." That portion of the State in which petroleum has been found lies entirely west of a line drawn across the State, from its boundary at the south eastern corner of Greene county, to that at the northeastern corner of McKean county. The oil regions may be divided, for convenience of description, into three districts, the southwestern, the western, and the northern. The southwestern district may be said to include that part of the State south of the Ohio river and west of the Monongahela river; the western, known among the producers as the "lower country," lies in the water basin of the Alleghany river, between Pittsburg on the south and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad on the north; and the third, or northern district, lies entirely north of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in the counties of Warren and McKean, and extends ten miles into the State of New York. The rock strata of Western Pennsylvania lie comparatively horizontal, their average "dip" from Bradford near the State line, to Pittsburg, is about eighteen feet to the mile. Petroleum occurs in about three thousand feet of the stratified rocks of the carboniferand Devonian ages in Pennsylvania. The highest stratum in which oil is found in the coal measures 165 feet below the Pittsburg coal seam, in Greene county, while the lowest occurs about 3,200 feet below the geological position of the Pittsburg coal seam in McKean county So that, if we should drill a well in Greene county 3,200 feet deep, starting on the Pittsburg coal, we would pass through the horizon of all the sands and sandstones in which the petroleum of the State has been found. These rocks are subject to very marked and rapid variations in regard to thickness, and in comparatively short distances. What these changes in thickness may prove to be between McKean and Greene counties is not yet known, nor is it determined as yet whether the total thickness of the stratified rock between the Pittsburg coal seam and the "Sartwell" (or lowest) "horizon," will be found a variable quantity, or much greater or much less than the above estimate, at localities intermediate the two counties. The oil product is from different strata, or is found at varying geological depths in the different regions. (1.) In the southwestern district the petroleum comes from the highest rocks. The "oil-sand group" of this district is about 800 feet thick, and is composed of three sandstone members, separated by intervals containing coal seams, siates, and shales. The first, or upper, oil sandstone, 260 feet thick, shows considerable variation, and is often replaced by shale; in such cases the shale contains no oil. The second, or Mahoning, sandstone is quite constant in thickness, 135 feet being the average. It is the principal repository of the petroleum of the southwestern district. The third, or lower, sandstone is made up of three members, separated by about thirty or forty feet of shale and coal. The thickness of the whole is about 400 feet. The upper member of this "sandstone group" is regarded as the oil bearing rock, the lower is the representative of the coal conglomerate or millstone grit. Some of the features of this district are very different from those of the other two. Small crevices in the oil sands are of frequent occurrence; and it is a striking fact that the oil is said never to have been found except where a crevice has been so struck. By some this feature has been considered a necessary one to the original production of the oil. Professor Stevenson, however, states that the oil in nowise owes its origin to a disturbance of the strata, but that the only effect of the latter has been to provide reservoirs for the oil in the rock already oil bearing. Between the bottom of the coal conglomerate (the lowest member of the lowest oil-producing sandstone of the district under consideration) and the "first oil sand" (the highest producing sandstone of the western district) there is an interval of from 650 to 700 feet of shales and sandstones, forming the barren oil measures, or mountain sand group. These rocks are perfectly destitute of any economical strata, containing no coal, iron, or oil.

(2) In the western district the petroleum producing sands are found intermediate between the high rocks of the southwestern district and the low rocks of the northern. This group measures in thickness 315 feet, and consists of three strata separated by two intervals of 105 feet and 110 feet respectively. The first sand produces a heavy lubricating oil, of from 30° to 35° gravity; the second, an oil of about 40°; and the third, the usual light oil, of from 45° to 50° gravity. The latter sand is the most productive, and yields most of the oil of the commerce. The well records along the "green oil belt," in Venango county, show great uniformity in the arrangement of the sand rocks, being sharply defined massive, and lying at regular intervals. On the other hand, as we go southeast from this belt, they gradually split up into small members, becoming firmer and firmer in their composition, and shade off into shales. Going northwest again, the third sand rock terminates quite ab uptly; the second sand overlaps it and continues a mile or two farther; the first sand overlaps the second and extends in some places a long distance beyond Most of the wells producing from the first and second sands are located along these overlapping edges of the sand rocks. Wherever the lowest sand is adapted to the production of oil, the main deposit is found in it, and not in the sands above. The first and second sands do not produce oil along the center of the belt. In some wells oil has been obtained from all three of the sands; but in such cases the wells are not on the axis, but near the edge of the third sand; and but a short distance farther from the center no third sand can be found. These facts are suggestive and seem to point to the conclusion that the oil sands are merely reservoirs which have acted as sponges in absorbing the oil that has ascended from a much greater depth. In such a case the oil would not be a product of the rock in which it is found. (3.) The petroleum of the northern district, again, comes from the lowest rocks. Between the "third oil sand" of the western district and the Warren sand of the northern district there is an interval of about 600 feet of shale, which is entirely barren The Warren oil sand is very irregular in character, and the oil is found at horizons varying from 600 to 800 feet below the Venango third sand. In quality it very much resembles the "third sand oil" By many of the producers it is known as 'slush oil," on account of the poor quality of the sand, and the rapid diminution of the product of the wells, which yield largely when first struck The productive horizon of the Bradford oil belt in McKean county and Cattaraus county, N. Y., occurs probably 300 feet, more or less, below the Warren horizon. The sand in this belt is of a finer and closer texture, and is more constant in character over a wide area than that of any other producing belt in Pennsylvania. This belt is the safest and surest territory in which to operate. The oil is of about the same gravity as that of the "third sand oil," but somewhat different in character. On account of these differences in the sand and oil, the Bradford wells are never pumped continuously, but "by heads," or at regular intervals. This is found necessary to keep the sand open or porous. A great deal of the oil obtained from the Bradford belt, along the State line, is found several hundred feet above the regular producing sand. The lowest oil of the northern district, and in fact in Pennsylvania, comes from the "Sartwell oil sand," but recently discovered in Liberty Township, McKean county. This "horizon" is probably 400 feet below the Bradford sandstone and has not yet been thoroughly tested. At present it is non productive. Petroleum has never been found in the three groups of oil measures in the same locality. Since the oil sands of the southwestern and western districts come to the surface in the northern district, we may never expect to find oil in them north of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The question as to whether the northern district oil will ever be found in the western district, and the oil of both these districts in the southwestern district, is yet to be determined. If future explorations should prove this to be the case, it is safe to assert that, at the present price of crude oil, the wells would be too deep and too expensive to warrant their development.

SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURE.

At the annual meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemical Society, Mr. John Affleck, M. A., D. Sc., the President, in his inaugural gave a resume of the sulphuric acid manufacture. In it he specified the late improvements, noting the progress which has been made within the last few years. It will be found of interest to all interested in the manufacture of this important product. Though no radical change, or even improvement, either in plant or method of working, has occurred, yet much progress is being made from year to year by improving the construction of the plant in a variety of details, by better burning of the pyrites, and by a better comprehension of how the course of the gases through the chambers ought to be regulated and controlled so as to obtain the best results. So great has this improvement been, that it is not too much to say that with a well built and well conducted plant, that acid making has come to be one of the least troublesome departments of an alkali works, while the loss of sulphur is being more and more reduced to a minimum. Passing the subject of the burning of the pyrites he limits his observations to (1.) Glover Towers; (2.) Construction, capacity, and working of chambers, and the recovery and losses of nitre; and (3.) Calculation of acid productions. We have space only for the leading points: 1. Since the introduction of the Gray Lussac towers in France in 1842, no improvement has proved so complete a success as the Glover towers. First erected on the Tyne some 10 years ago by Mr. Glover, to serve the double purpose of concentrating the chamber acid and denitrating the nitrous vitriol by utilizing the waste heat of the kiln gases, they have now in England supplanted all the previous costly and cumbersome methods of concentrating with fuel in pans, and denitrating in steam columns. The first towers constructed were found to be too slightly built, so that latterly all prudent acid manufacturers have gone in for more solid structures, as regards alike the foundations, framing and lead work. Side sheets, as far as the top of the burner pipes, are now put in of 30 lbs. lead, the bottoms and upstands 50

lbs. to 60 lbs. This is regarded as the wisest economy, considering the stoppage of work, expense of emptying and repacking a tower when its bottom gives way before the rest of it is worn. Another point in this connection of great importance is the temperature of the gases leaving the towers, which usually ranges from 140° to 170° F. Now this observation leads to the conclusion that as usually built, viz., from 25 feet to 30 feet high, and all the available space filled with packing of flints or coke, the gases are too much cooled to obtain the greatest possible concentrating power. In such cases the *upper* part of the tower undoes to some extent what has been done in the lower and hotter part. The stream from the acid in the lower and middle sections of the tower, and carried upwards by the hot gases is partly condensed again by the colder stream of acid they encounter near the top. Thus less unconcentration is effected than if the gases were allowed to stand at a higher temperature, say 200° F. The same result might be produced by a too high, or too closely packed tower—the cooling effect being the same. It follows that a tower might be so high as practically to have no concentrating power, the gases being cooled at the outlet to near the temperature of the air, and the acid running away at the bottom hot but not increased in strength. Freer draught and improved concentration are obtained by working with short towers, about 18 feet high, and by diminishing the packed space in higher ones, as illustrated in various works on the Tyne. 2. Chamber Construction, Capacity, etc. There still prevails a wide diversity of opinion and practice, regarding the fittest construction of acid chambers, the total capacity to be allowed for the work required, and the number and dimensions of the separate chambers into which they should be divided. Though there is no definite limit of work which can be assigned to a given chamber space, it is yet found in practice that when chambers are pressed beyond a certain point arrived at by experience, the extra work done will by no means compensate for the greatly increased "wear and tear," and the larger percentage of nitre required for good condensation. It will therefore be found wise economy in the long run to work with large chamber capacity, say 3,000 to 4 000 cubic feet per weekly ton of pyrites. To work chambers "high press" is only justifiable in emergencies or when it is more important to keep the capital expenditure low than to seek the greatest economy in working As to the numbers and dimensions of chambers found working together, he says the single chamber is occasionally found, and every number from that up to eight or nine working together in a series is met with, and they are built with lengths varying from 30 feet to 200 feet; and breadths from 20 to 50 feet; and heights from 9 feet to 33 feet. The latter very unusual height has been adopted at Stolberg, in Germany. The theory that the formation of acid is promoted by the surface action of the sides of the chambers, and that therefore they ought to be made very low and narrow, and the reasons upon which it was defended have been shown to be utterly fallacious. Nor, on the other hand, is it true unconditionally that with gases of the same composition, and under the same physical conditions of temperature and pressure the acid formed will be proportioned to the total chamber space, however that may be apportioned. This might be true if the chamber was to be filled and permitted to rest till complete condensation took place; but as acid making is a continuous process, the gases continually entering and leaving, we must consider in what way this affects the condensing or acid forming power of a given space, according to its form. The author likens the reactions in the chambers to those which take place in the case of one metal precipitating another out of solution, as for instance, iron and copper in the usual process of copper extraction. The liquors containing the copper in solution were run through a series of four or more vats filled with scrap iron, depositing their copper completely before running to waste from the last. The copper represents the sulphurous acid, the iron the nitric oxide and oxygen, and the waste liquors the residual oxygen and nitrogen gases passing away by the chamber exit. In the first two vats the precipitation of the copper is very rapid, and in the several later vats the bulk of the metal being separated, the liquor is passed more slowly, to enable the iron to act upon the liquor, and precipitate the last traces of copper from the large bulk of waste liquors. So with the chamber process; the gases enter the chambers rich in sulphurous acid, and the production of acid is proportionately rapid. The heat they bring with them and that developed by the chemical action create a great activity among the constituents, and the condensation taking place gives rise to currents which alone are sufficient to thoroughly mix the gases. Therefore, at this stage, the production of acid goes on as well in the largest as in the smallest chamber; but with this difference in favor of the larger chamber, that there is less contact of the gas with the lead per unit, and hence less "wear and tear" of lead per ton of acid made. But the energy of the action abating as the acid is deposited, and it becomes necessary to promote mechanically the complete mixing of the gas by filtering it through three or four smaller chambers. In this way the remaining particles of sulphurous gas forming, perhaps only two per cent of the gaseous mixture, are forced into contact with the excess of oxygen and nitric oxide, and so utilized.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

Alfred Sibson, F. C. S., London, is the author of a book which will be of interest to a large and increasing class of readers. It is entitled "Artificial Manures. How to Make, Buy, Value and Use." This is a book which will be interesting alike to the chemist, the manufacturer, dealer, and to the consumer. It includes formulas for the manufacture of mineral superphosphates of bone manures, bone-ash superphosphates, etc. The author points out the fact, and very justly, that the raw materials of manures are quite as likely to be sophisticated as the finished manures. He enters into the question of valuation, and gives a scale of prices per unit, according to which all these estimates and calculations may be made. It is obvious, however, that in valuing manures, two standards are applicable—the strictly agricultural value, according to which the question is, what is the commercial value or cost of the production, and, on the other hand, how much benefit will 10 or 20 per cent of any given constituent bring to the soil, or the crop, to which it may be applied? The former depends on the law of supply and demand; the latter, on the contrary, is fixed and permanent, since the power of potash of ammonia or of phosphoric acid, in nourishing any particular crop, must remain the same, whatever may be its market price. Mr. Sibson shows how these values may be relatively changed, by citing the case of Peruvian guano, which is not so rich in nourishment as in its more palmy days, the percentage of ammonia having decreased from about 18 to 11 per cent, while its moisture and sillicious matter has proportionately increased, although its commercial value has undergone no material change. Thus it is that this manure has become a much worse bargain for the consumer than was the case a few years ago. Thus it is that the author enters carefully into these questions, furnishing facilities for estimating and testing these products, as well to the manufacturer as to the dealer in and consumer of manures. He discusses, too, the relative values of phosphates, soluble and insoluble, whether obtained from mineral or from other organic sources. In the book also are given some instances of adulterations and sophistications, with methods of testing. There is no doubt a great prejudice in the minds of many farmers in this country against chemical fertilizers. This arises in part from the want of technical knowledge, and in part from the fact that so many worthless articles of the kind have been foisted upon the market. The farmer may make a mistake in the selection of a manure for a specified crop, or for a given quality of soil. But it is nevertheless true that thousands upon thousands of tons have been sold upon the mere assertions of the venders without any trustworthy evidence as to their value, and have proved to be either trash made to sell, or at best with a minimum of fertilizing property. The farmer in these cases has not only paid his money for what is worthless, but he has been obliged to pay freight on what proves useless as a manure, and the consequence has been a general distrust of such kind of fertilizers. Chemistry and general intelligence is, however, proving a most potent ally of agricultural science, and the consequence is that the import and trade in the chemical materials which furnish the constituents of fertilizers have become very large, and are every year extending.

GERMANIA ULTRAMARINE WORKS.

We take great pleasure in recording the progress of our own manufacturing industry. Again we have to note a new enterprise in one branch of trade which will have the effect of increasing the balance of foreign trade in our favor, and cause to remain in this country money which has heretofore gone to Europe. The Germania factory was established here a short time ago by Mr. W. Hoffmann and Dr. Wm. Dickoré, late of the Giessen University, Germany. Dr. Dickoré is a prominent chemist and special expert in Ultramarine manufacture. He is connected with several large factories both in Germany and England, which through his new inventions and improvements in the manufacture of ultramarine, occupy at the present time leading positions in this industry in Europe. The Germania Ultramarine Works produce only high grades of ultramarine for manufacturing purposes, as for cotton printing, white and colored paper manufacture lith graphic and printing inks, etc. They make their specialty the manufacture of superior cotton printing ultramarine, and also an alum proof ultramarine, claimed to be by far, stronger than any other in the market. Their card will be found in another column, and they will be pleased to send samples to manufacturers and the dyestuff trade on application and will duplicate samples that are sent them for that purpose. The New York office of the works is W. Hoffmann & Co., 74 Pine st., N. Y.

REGULAR CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14th, 1878,

There is no improvement to report in any department of trade for the past week. Business is undesirably dull and does not show any signs of an advance that can be discerned at present. Money seems to be plenty and cheap not only here in Philadelphia, but also in all the leading business centres; but there is a marked absence of any speculative feeling, and no disposition to enter into any new enterprises which may involve any large expenditure of capital Until confidence is fully restored and specie resumption an assured fact, we can look for no great change from the present unsatisfactory and unprofitable state of affairs. Our exports keep up remarkably well, and the shipments of manufactured goods particularly are largely in excess of those at this time last year The uncertainties at home and abroad have very much to do with keeping affairs in their present dull state, and until they are settled in some way there can be no great change. M. L. Shoemaker & Co. were sufferers to the amount of about $150,000 by fire at their extensive chemical works, situated at Verango street and Delaware avenue, in the upper portion of the city. The extremely combustible nature of the works which were entirely of wood, and the inflammable nature of the stock on hand made it impossible to save the works. The insurance on buildings and stock amounted to about $50 000, divided among some thirty companies. William H. Mitchell, wholesale dealer in drugs and chemicals has been declared a voluntary bankrupt, with about $50,000 in claims against his estate. The prior and secured debts amount to $25,000, including $19,735 to Joseph and Charles W. Bacon; $1,125 to the City of Philadelphia, W. N. West, City Solicitor, and the Philadelphia National Bank $1,715. Among the unsecured claims are Ferguson Bros., $3 310; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, $3,153; D. E Reilly, $5 00; Meyer Bros & Co., St. Louis, $2,355; Edward Hill, New York, $2,515; Loper Bros & Co, $1,270; O. S. Janney & Co., $3 102; People's Bank, $910.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DRUGS.

Oakland, Cal.—A G Anthony has gone into bankruptcy.

Chicago, Ills—William C Baden has done the same.

Wyoming, Ia—J C Nichols has sold out to E M Babcock.

Boston Mass—H E Fraser has mortgaged his stock.

B O Wilson has done the same.

Metheun- Castle & Stevens havebeen burnt out.

New Bedford—C N Legendre & Co have been attached.

Big Rapids, Mich—F B Wood has given a mortgage.

Detroit—George C Barney has done the same.

Theodore Mosher has been burnt out; insured.

Hubbardstown—John L Swartz has gone to Iowa City.

Port Huron—H C Knill Jr & Co have dissolved, and H C Knill Jr is alone.

Austin, Mo—J C Roberts has given way to H K Ritter

Carthage—H B Ray has sold out to Dr. O'Connell

Norboune—G W Temple has done the same to Taylor & Imsley.

Long Branch, N J—J H Cooper has made an assignment.

Cincinnati, O—Lorentz & Brede have separated.

Findlay—J H Decker has added a "Co" to his name.

W H Haven has done the same.

Pioneer—H Hendrick has given way for Bailey & Wilbur.

Providence, R I—H J Alfreds has given a mortgage.

J G Johnson has done the same.

Ottawa, Can—W J Langford has been attached.

Woodstock—J H Bache has sold out.

DYES.

Hartford, Conn—Henry E Patten has given a mortgage.

New York, N Y—Andrew Schulz has renewed a mortgage.

PAINTS.

Washington, D C—John C Callahan has been sued.

James Hudson has gone into bankruptcy

New York N Y—William Bull has a judgment against him.

C McCarthy has given a mortgage.

WOOLEN MILLS.

South Chicago, Ill—L W Sinclair has been burnt out.

OILS.

Phila, Pa—M L Shoemaker & Co have been burnt out; loss over insurance $100,000.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET, 25 VOLS., BOUND, OF THE

Commercial and Financial Chronicle,

July 1, 1865, to January 1, 1878.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

APPLY TO

N. C. WHITE,

At this Office.

IMPORTATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

All parties desiring their names published in the Imports, will oblige by sending memorandum of goods to this office.

ACID CARBOLIC—3 cs, 300 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Gellert, Hamburg.
1 ck, 591 lbs, J P Barnet, per Baltic, L'pool.
ROSOLIC—12 cks, 1432 lbs, J P Barnet, per Baltic, L'pool.
ALBUMEN—50 cs, 11050 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Labrador, Havre.
ALIZARINE ASST—20 cks, 7960 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Bothnia, L'pool.
AMMONIA MURI—4 cks, M Lefferts Jr, per Arragon, Bristol.
SAL—20 cks, 25285 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per The Queen, L'pool.
ANILINE COLORS—4 cs, 200 lbs, E Schilbach & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
4 cs, 435 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Gellert, Hamburg.
5 cs, 300 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Gellert, Hamburg.
5 cs, 250 lbs, E Schilbach & Co, per Donau, Bremen.
OIL—1 ck, 340 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Otranto, Hull.
SALTS—3 cs, 1168 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Otranto, Hull.
ANNATTO—85 bskts, Burdett & Pond, per J E Ridgway, Para.
1 bbl, G DeCordova & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
2 bbls, Darrell & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
4 bbls, 531 lbs, A H Solomon & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
3 bbls, 1500 lbs, Pim Forward & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
2 bbls, 302 lbs, W F Milton & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
ARGOLS—38 cks, 43253 lbs, J G Dreyfus & Co, per The Queen, L'pool.
45 cks, 47742 lbs, French Cream Tartar Co, per The Queen, L'pool.
ARNICA FLOWERS—9 bgs, 992 lbs, Tyler & Finch, per Iris, Bremen.
ARSENIC—100 cks, 43997 lbs, E Hill, per C Grinnell, London.
BALSAM TOLU—3 cs, 360 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Andes, Savanilla.
BARK PERU—151 bgs, 18875 lbs, J Ferro, per Andes, Savanilla.
21 bgs, 2805 lbs, W C Reding, per Andes, Savanilla.
645 bgs, 46125 lbs, Punderford & Jenny, per Andes, Savanilla.
28 bgs, 3500 lbs, M C Roldan, per Andes, Savanilla.
37 bgs, F Gogorzas Son, per Andes, Savanilla.
16 bgs, 1600 lbs, D A DeLima, per Andes, Savanilla.
203 bgs, 25375 lbs, D DeCastro & Co, per Andes, Savanilla.
758 bgs, Munoz & Espriella, per Andes, Savanilla.
273 bgs, 27179 lbs, Hoadley & Co, per Andes, Savanilla.
BLEACH—54 cks, 55940 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Germanic, L'pool.
55 cks, 56928 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Wyoming, L'pool.
59 cks, 56280 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Susanne, Newcastle.
50 cks, 30563 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
53 cks, 64850 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per The Queen, L'pool.
168 cks, 169788 lbs, Wing & Evans, per I Webb, L'pool.
62 cks, 55909 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Susanna, Newcastle.
62 cks, 54141 lbs, F Brown & Sons, per Minde, Newcastle.
BEANS VANILLA—8 cs, F De Berceau, per Apollo, St Pierre.
BONE TALLOW—4 cks, 3331 lbs, Baldwin Bros & Co, per Wyoming, L'pool.
BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, A B Ansbacher, per Neckar, Bremen.
2 cs, T Riessner, per Neckar, Bremen.
CAMPHOR—438 cs, Recknagel & Co, per Isle of the South, Hong Kong.
CANARY SEED—575 bgs, 141335 lbs, J R Townsend & Co, per I Webb, L'pool.
3 bgs, 663 lbs, F Robinson, per Scutulo, Milazzo.
CASSIA—900 bgs, 59999 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Isle of the South, Hong Kong.
170 bgs, 12226 lbs, per Otranto, Hull.
CHALK—450 tons, M Olivari, per G Mortalo, London.
166 tons, C L Wright & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
148 tons, S L Merchant & Co, per Ageron, Hamburg.
405 tons, S L Merchant & Co, per V Galatola, Hull.
213 tons, Grinnell, Minturn & Co, per C Grinnell, L'pool.
250 tons, Boyd & Hincken, per Lackspur, Hull.
CHEMICAL PREP—6 cks, 2423 lbs, Rosengarten & Son, per Gellert, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—252 cks, 100 tons, Wing & Evans, per R Caprera, Plymouth.
616 cks, 270 lbs, Wing & Evans, per R Caprera, Plymouth.
CHLORAL HYDRATE—3 cs, 300 lbs, Schering & Glatz, per Gellert, Hamburg.
CINNAMON—72 bgs, 7200 lbs, C G Ramsay & Co, per Emerald, Colombo.
COCHINEAL—10 bgs, 1987 lbs, Peters & Tiemann, per Neckar, Bremen.
20 bgs, 3352 lbs, L E Ransom, per Neckar, Bremen.
CLOVES—500 bgs, 70009 lbs, G Ropes, per Weser, Bremen.
STEMS—61 bgs, 7217 lbs, per Otranto, Hull.
COLCOTHAR—30 kegs, 2000 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Arragon, Bristol.
COLORS BLUE—1 cs, 144 lbs, E Hill, per Otranto, Hull.
PAINTERS—2 cs, J Marsching & Co, per C of Brussels, L'pool.
CUDBEAR—2 cks, E Schilbach & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
CUTCH—1000 pkgs, 113676 lbs, Howe, Goodwin & C, per L Kennaird, Calcutta.
750 bgs, 109288 lbs, J M Sharpless & Co, per Carisbrook Castle, Calcutta.
121 bgs, 17873 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, per Carisbrook C, Calcutta.
DROP BLACK—36 kegs, 3600 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
2 cks, 1245 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
DRUGS—2 pkgs, Tyler & Finch, per Gellert, Hamburg.
4 bgs, 1120 lbs, J Zeller, per Iris, Bremen.
8 pkgs, J Zeller, per Neckar, Bremen.
DUNG SALTS—6 cks, 5419 lbs, Baldwin Bros, per Wyoming, L'pool.
ERGOT—3 bgs, 455 lbs, R Hilliers Sons, per Gellert, Hamburg.
9 bgs, 1345 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per Gellert, Hamburg.
FULLERS EARTH—240 bgs, 20 tons, Gifford Sherman & I, C Grinnell, London.
FUSTIC—4646 pcs, W Cunningham Sons, per L Bell, Tampico.
3 tons, Thebaud Bros, per E J Palmer, Laguna.
16 tons, Thebaud Bros, per City of Chester, Tampico.
15 tons, J O Ward & Co, per G W Chase, Minatitlan.
GELATINE—5 cs, 500 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Gellert, Hamburg.
8 cks, Thurber & Co, per Abyssinia, L'pool.
5 cs, 719 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Gellert, Hamburg.
GINGER—34 bbls, 4217 lbs, H Becker & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
36 bbls, Darrell & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
31 bbls, 3700 lbs, A H Solomon & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
55 bbls, 7540 lbs, Pim, Forward & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
303270 lbs, Yates & Porterfield, per E C Yates, Sierre Leone.
GLUE—16 cks, 14349 lbs, B W Jones, per Otranto, Hull.
GLUCOSE—11 cks, 9375 lbs, Arnson & Wilzinski, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
GLYCERINE—4 tanks, 7132 lbs, Brueckner & K, per Gellert, Hamburg.
50 cr, 11300 lbs, Geisenheimer & Co, per Iris, Bremen.
60 pkgs, 27929 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, per Labrador, Havre.
10 pkgs, 4522 lbs, O Kornemann, per Labrador, Havre.
GRAPE SUGAR—500 cs, 55125 lbs, E Wattenburg, per Gellert, Hamburg.
GUINEA GRAINS—23 bgs, 2771 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per The Queen, L'pool.
GUM ARABIC—50 bgs, 26476 lbs, T B Merrick & Co, per Germanic, L'pool.
COPAL—1 cks, 40 lbs, G Ropes, per Sicilian, Zanzibar.
DAMAR—26 cs, 936 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Emerald, Colombo.
GUIAC—5 bbls, A M Seixas, per Etna, Port au Prince.
OLIBANUM—28 cs, 6905 lbs, John R Walker, per Neckar, Bremen.
SUB—10 cks, 10051 lbs, A Baldwin & Co, per Anchoria, Glasgow.
GYPSUM—100 cks, G A & E Meyer, per Otranto, Hull.
HAMBURG TEA—50 cs, A Barth, per Gellert, Hamburg.
HYPERNIC EXT—10 cks, 2550 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
INDIGO—25 cs, 11424 lbs, C Ralli, per Carisbrook Castle, Calcutta.
27 cs, A Murphy & Co, per L Kinnard, Calcutta.
59 cs, 16597 lbs, C G Lennig, per Carisbrook Castle, Calcutta.
EXT—9155 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Republic, L'pool.
15 cks, 9482 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Baltic, L'pool.
IODINE—1 ck, 448 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Anchoria, Glasgow.
IRON OXIDE—130 pkgs, 18110 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
LACTARINE—5 pkgs, 440 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Weser, Bremen.
LEAD—16 pigs, 1649 lbs, Munoz & Espriella, per Impulse, Belize.
500 pigs, 75217 lbs, F Grund & C, per J P Best, Malaga.
LEECHES—3 cs, M Meyer, per Pommerania, Hamburg.
9 cs, H Witte, per Gellert, Hamburg.
LICORICE—80 cs, 16445 lbs, Dix & Morris, per Caledonia, Naples.
LINSEED—5490 bgs, 16010 bush, C Ralli, per Carisbrook Castle, Calcutta.
9874 bgs, 28700 bush, Arkell, Tufts & Co, per Hermione, Calcutta.
3000 bgs, 9975 bush, Woodford & Farlow, per Senator, Calcutta.
7000 bgs, 24000 bush, H H Crocker & Co, per Senator, Calcutta.
4500 bgs, 14633 bush, Fowler, Crampton & Co, per Senator, Calcutta.
2500 bgs, 7333 bush, J L Phipps & Co, per L Kinnard, Calcutta.
LOGWOOD—97 tons, Thebaud Bros, per E J Palmer, Laguna.
65 tons, A Nones & Co, per E A De Hart, Aux Cays.
64 tons, Leaycraft & Co, per Impulse, Belize.
575 tons, H Becker & Co, per J Forbes, Miragoane.
130 tons, H Becker & Co, per Ella, Aquin.
249 tons, R Murray Jr, per W D Andrews, St Marc.
282 tons, Fowle & Carroll, per J M Morales, St Marc.
EXT—25 cks, 12201 lbs, J C Bloomfield & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
52 cks, 24884 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Labrador, Havre.
MEDICAL PREP—4 cs, E Fougera & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
ROOTS—9 pkgs, 1263 lbs, Lazelle, Marsh & G, per Gellert, Hamburg.
3 cs, 200 lbs, J Zeller, per Gellert, Hamburg.
MORPHINE—1 cs, 300 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, per Anchoria, Glasgow.
MUSK—2 cs, Recknagel & Co, per Isle of the South, Hong Kong.
NUX VOMICA—250 bgs, C Ralli, per Carisbrook Castle, Calcutta.
OCHRE—20 cks, 11904 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
5 cks, C T Raynolds & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
10 cks, 5139 lbs, E Hill, per Otranto, Hull.
200 cks, 119900 lbs, Thebaud Bros, per Labrador, Havre.
1200 cks, 124980 lbs, F A Reichard, per Labrador, Havre.
OIL AMBER—4 cs, J B Horner, per Neckar, Bremen.
BERGAMOT—30 cs, 631 lbs, L & J Michaelis, per Blagdon, Messina.
1 cs, 112 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, per Blagdon, Messina.
CASSIA—100 cs, 6666 lbs, Recknagel & Co, per Isle of the South, Hong Kong
CITRON—207 cs, 10296 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, per Emerald, Colombo.
20 cs, 990 lbs, C G Lennig, per Emerald, Colombo.
6 cs, 272 lbs, Horner & Quetting, per Emerald, Colombo.
COCOA—111 pkgs, 112753 lbs, Patterson, D & Co, per Emerald, Colombo.
COD LIVER—10 bbls, J Zeller, per Otranto, Hull.
COLZA—1 ck, A Holland, per Labrador, Havre.
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, J B Horner, per Neckar, Bremen.
LEMON—25 cs, 535 lbs, J J Quetting, per Caledonia, Messina.
37 cs, 935 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per J P Best, Messina.
1 cs, 70 lbs, Sgobel & Day, per Columbia, Palermo.
OLIVE—2 cks, 200 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Columbia, Leghorn.
ORANGE—10 cs, 212 lbs, Fritzsche Bros, per J P Best, Messina.
ORANGE MINERAL—25 cks, 15285 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
PEEL—3 bbls, Darrell & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
ORCHILL—12 cks, 7253 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per Labrador, Havre
ORCHILLA WEED—27 bgs, 7429 lbs, S Godwin & Son, per I Webb, L'pool.
ORRISROOT—2 cks, 2044 lbs, W H Schieffelin & Co, per Columbia, Leghorn.
PATENT DRYER—10 cks, 7095 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
PARIS WHITE—89 cks, 114569 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
PEPPER—456 bgs, 48825 lbs, G Ropes, per Sicilian, Zanzibar.
1 ck, G DeCordava & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
PHOSPHORUS—50 cs, 5500 lbs, Chas Pfizer & Co, per Arragon, Bristol.
PIMENTO—446 bgs, 65757 lbs, A S Henry, per Etna, Kingston.
5 bgs, Darrell & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
7 bgs, 860 lbs, A S Lazarus & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
PLUMBAGO—95 cs, 28064 lbs, C H Fischer & Co, per Inca, Hamburg.
220 bbls, 125026 lbs, Hummel & Meng, per Emerald, Colombo.
259 bbls, 147148 lbs, Fowler, Crampton & Co, per Emerald, Colombo
143 bbls, 73178 lbs, C G Lennig, per Emerald, Colombo.
POTASH BICH—25 cks, 19763 lbs, E Hill, per State of La, Glasgow.
30 cks, 24000 lbs, C DeP Field, per Anchoria, Glasgow.
25 cks, 21771 lbs, Gantz Jones & Co, per Anchoria, Glasgow.
CHLO—100 kegs, 11200 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per The Queen, L'pool.
QUININE—5 cs, 500 ozs, J Zeller, per Neckar, Bremen.
RED LEAD—5 cks, 5632 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Germanic, L'pool.
20 cks, 11628 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Bothnia, L'pool.
SAFFLOWER—37 bgs, 12950 lbs, W F Milton & Co, per L Kinnard, Calcutta.
SALTPETRE—550 bgs, 110512 lbs, Hazard Powder Co, per Carbet Castle, Calcutta
601 bgs, 123242 lbs, Hazard Powder Co, per Carisbrook C, Calcutta
SAPANWOOD—26300 lbs, Howe & Co, per Helicon, Iloilo.
3990 pcs, Yates & Porterfield, per A Reed, Singapore.
SARSAPARILLA—200 bgs, 50720 lbs, Thebaud Bros, per C of Chelsea, Tampico.
81 bgs, 20612 lbs, W Cunningham Sons, per L Bell, Tampico.
SENNA—20 bgs, 6320 lbs, W E Ebbitt, per The Queen, L'pool.
10 bgs, R Hillier's Sons, per The Queen, L'pool.

SOAP CASTILE—15 cs, 3507 lbs, F B Nichols, per Tyrian, Port Said.
300 bxs, 11972 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, per Columbia, Leghorn.
SODA ARSEN—6 cks, 8233 lbs, Baldwin Bros, per Wyoming, L'pool.
ASH—68 cks, 115034 lbs, L Congdon, per The Queen, L'pool.
29 cks, 57269 lbs, E Hill, per The Queen, L'pool.
169 cks, 218273 lbs, F Brown & Son, per Marino, Newcastle.
469 cks, 564964 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Marino, Newcastle.
118 cks, 228275 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per I Webb, L'pool.
267 cks, 395466 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per The Queen, L'pool.
179 cks, 234702 lbs, Wing & Evans, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
86 cks, 112900 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
89 cks, 168273 lbs, Moseback & Humphrey, per Germanic, L'pool.
362 cks, 483806 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
154 cks, 225802 lbs, Wing & Evans, per I Webb, L'pool.
126 cks, 167727 lbs, F Brown & Sons, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
95 cks, 112131 lbs, E Hill, per Susanne, Newcastle.
323 cks, 395401 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Susanne, Newcastle.
169 cks, 223252 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Minde, Newcastle.
BICARB—1000 kegs, 111200 lbs, G A & E Meyer per Marino, Newcastle.
500 kegs, 56000 lbs, E Hill, per Otranto, Hull.
500 kegs, 56000 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
250 kegs, 28000 lbs, Wing & Evans, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
100 cks, 23344 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Wyoming, L'pool.
1000 kgs, 112000 lbs, E Hill, per Susanne, Newcastle.
500 kgs, 56000 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Susanne, Newcastle.
1000 kgs, 112000 G A & E Meyer, per Susanne, Newcastle.
CAUSTIC—100 drms, 58835 lbs, E Hill, per I Webb, L'pool.
85 drms, 50022 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per I Webb, L'pool.
100 drms, 58645 lbs, Davis, Wolt & Co, per I Webb, L'pool.
200 drms, 116705 lbs, Gantz Jones & Co per I Webb, L'pool.
50 drms, 29154 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per The Queen, L'pool.
150 dms, 113463 lbs, Moseback & H, per Germanic, L'pool.
SAL—467 pkgs, 179312 lbs, Wing & Evans, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
528 cks, 231000 lbs. G A E Meyer, per Marino, Newcastle.
280 bbls, 112000 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per The Queen, L'pool.
100 cks, 42171 lbs, F Brown & Son, per C Grinnell, London.
445 cks, 224112 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Susanne, Newcastle.
113 pkgs, 55897 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
1321 cks, 560112 lbs, Wing & Evans, per Minde, Newcastle.
SULPH—92 cks, 29625 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Marino, Newcastle.
SPONGES—24 bgs, 1662 lbs, Raboteau & Moses, per Carondelet, Nassau.
16 bgs, 1168 lbs, A Isaacs & Co, per Carondelet, Nassau.
21 bgs, 1844 lbs, Mansell & B, per Carondelet, Nassau.
23 cs, Mansell & Birnbaum, per Anglia, London.
43 cs, Mansell & Birnbaum, per Utopia, London.
ST JOHN'S BREAD—80 bgs, 8888 lbs, J Phillips, per Rovigliano, Trieste.
SUMAC EXT—25 cks, 6368 lbs, Banning, Bissell & Co, per Labrador, Havre.
TALC—100 bgs, 22000 lbs, J L Smith & Co, per Rovigliana, Leghorn.
TAMARINDS—72 cs, F De Berceau, per Apollo, St Pierre.
TURKEY RED—10 cks, 7532 lbs, C T Raynolds & Co, per Otranto, Hull.
ULTRAMARINE—5 cs, 1120 lbs, W Heuermann, per Weser, Bremen,
10 cs, 3400 lbs, W Pickhardt & K, per W A Scholten, R'dam.
8 cks, 4480 lbs, L W Morris, per Weser, Bremen.
VALERIAN—7 bgs, 694 lbs, R Hilliers Sons, per Gellert, Hamburg.
VENETIAN RED—300 bbls, 100800 lbs, E Hill, per D Sophie, Newcastle.
200 bbls, 67200 lbs, E Hill, per Minde, Newcastle.
WAX—5 cs, D McArthur, per City of Berlin, L'pool.
10 bgs, 1097 lbs, J Magnus, per Gellert, Hamburg.
1 cs, Darrell & Co, per Etna, Kingston.
WOOD LAKE—12 cks, 6000 lbs, Lutz & Movius, per Gellert, Hamburg.
ZINC OXIDE—125 bbls, 27562 lbs, J Macy's Sons, per Otranto, Hull.
300 bbls, 66138 lbs, G A & E Meyer, per Labrador, Havre.

ERRATA.—In our last issue the item of Potash Bichrome to Gantz, Jones & Co., should have been R D Jackson.

IMPORTS AT BOSTON.

ALUM—50 cks, 18496 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, per Ontario, L'pool.
ANILINE COLORS—6 cs, 275 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Parthia, L'pool.
2 cs, 110 lbs, H A Gould, per Istrian, L'pool.
BLEACH—115 cks, 114694 lbs, F A Downing, per Pembroke, L'pool.
CARMINE—1 cs, 100 lbs, H D Dupee, per Parthia, L'pool.
COLORS WATER—2 cs, Wadsworth Bros & H, per Parthia, L'pool.
2 cs, Frost & Adams, per Parthia, L'pool.
CUTCH—2501 pkgs, 313137 lbs, Howe, Goodwin & C, per City of Phila, Calcutta.
GINGER—149 bgs, 13826 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Istrian, L'pool.
INDIGO—16 cs, 4187 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per City of Phila, Calcutta.
10 cs, 3390 lbs, A Cochran & Co, per City of Phila, Calcutta.
122 cs, 37390 lbs, Howe, Goodwin & C, per City of Phila, Calcutta.
IODINE—2 cks, 1120 lbs, G Mallinckrodt & Co, per Bavarian, L'pool.
LIME JUICE—1 pchn, 128 gls, A Winsor & Son, per Carroll, Halifax.
LOGWOOD—171 tons, A S & W G Lewis & Co, per C A Higgins, Hayti.
215 tons, Fowle & Carroll, per Black Swan, St Marc.
21 tons, E W Seymour, per Freeman, Ansede Hainault.
EXT—12 cks, 5070 lbs, T Leyland & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
MYRABOLANES—145 bgs, 22265 lbs, Boston Dye & Chem Co, per Parthia, L'pool
OCHRE—2 cks, 1260 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
OIL BERGAMOT—30 cs, 640 lbs, P M Swain, per Iberian, L'pool.
OLIVE—8 cks, 320 gls, Bray & Hayes, per A Norris, Leghorn.
5 cks, 293 gls, W Underwood & Co, per Palestine, L'pool.
SPERM—37 cks, 8051½ gls, Chas Brown & Co, per A Turner, Honolulu.
PAINT—2 cks, 1344 lbs, E & F King & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
POTASH CHLO—100 kegs, 11200 lbs, Cushing, Porter & C, per Pembroke, L'pool
SIZING—6 cks, 4878 lbs, Silver Spring Bleaching Co, per Batavia, L'pool.
SOAP CASTILE—295 bxs, 11321 lbs, Bray & Hayes, per A Norris, Leghorn.
200 bxs, 7976 lbs, Cutler Bros & Co, per A Norris, Leghorn.
STOCK—35 bbls, 20254 lbs, Bent & Hawkes, per Otranto, Hull.
SODA ASH—120 cks, 124100 lbs, Morey & Co, per Illyrian, L'pool.
7 tcs, 11834 lbs, J L & D S Riker, per Parthia, L'pool.
25 cks, 35830 lbs, Morey & Co, per Illyrian, L'pool.
BICARB—150 cks, 124143 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Illyrian, L'pool.
CAUSTIC—50 dms, 31911 lbs, E Hill, per Parthia, L'pool.
100 dms, 59367 lbs, F A Downing, per Pembroke, L'pool.
SUMAC EXT—34 cks, 15818 lbs, T Leyland & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs, 2240 lbs, T Leyland & Co, per Canopus, L'pool.
5 cs, 1120 lbs, H D Dupee, per Parthia, L'pool.
WASHING CRYSTALS—50 cs, G W Woodman, per J R Lopez, London.
WHITE LEAD—101 kegs, 13387 lbs, Linder & Meyer, per Illyrian, L'pool.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

ASHES—8 pkgs, order, Erie R R.
88 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
15 pkgs, J R Townsend & Co, Baltimore.
4 pkgs, Gifford, Sherman & I, Baltimore.
8 pkgs, C T Raynolds & Co, Baltimore.
BEESWAX—2 pkgs, Belt & Cilley, per Regulator, Wilmington.
1 pkg, Robinson, McL & Co, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
5 pkgs, W Carr, Baltimore.
5 pkgs, order, Hudson River R R.
1 pkg, Belt & Cilley, per G W Clyde, Galveston.
2 pkg, order, Erie R R.
CLAY—48 cks, R McNamee & Co, per Charleston, Charleston.
12 cks, order, per Charleston, Charleston.
C S OIL—210 bbls, J Macy's Sons, per Hudson, New Orleans.
101 bbls, J W Trask, per Rio Grande, Galveston.
230 bbls, S M Swenson & Co, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
11 bbls, Wm J Bower & Co, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
80 bbls, order, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
50 bbls, Simmonds & Gildemeister, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
110 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Old Dominion, Richmond.
210 bbls, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Hatteras, Richmond.
HEMPSEED—100 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, per Morgan City, New Orleans.
LARD OIL—30 bbls, order, Baltimore.
90 bbls, W Burnet, National.
25 bbls, J A Fussell, Baltimore.
52 bbls, Raritan Woolen Mills, Hudson River R R.
50 bbls, Manhattan Oil Co, National.
50 bbls, J G Comstock, Erie R R.
LINSEED OIL—77 bbls, I & C Moore & Co, North River Boats.
LUBRICATING OIL—150 bbls, Ketchum & Reed, Erie R R.
OIL—50 bbls, Holbrook Mf'g Co, Hudson River R R.
25 bbls, Manhattan Oil Co, Hudson River R R.
25 bbls, order, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
CAKE—918 bgs, Simmonds & Gildemeister, Erie R R.
525 bgs, R Lacey & Co, National.
571 bgs, J F O'Shaughnessy, per City of Savannah, Savannah.
950 bgs, J F O'Shaughnessy, per Isaac Bell, Richmond.
4714 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Erie R R.
2205 bgs, I & C Moore & Co, Hudson River R R.
1626 bgs, Simmonds & Gildemeister, Hudson River R R.
657 bgs, R Norman & Co, National.
2320 bgs, order, Hudson River R R.
PAINT—35 cks, D F Tiemann & Co, Baltimore.
8 cks, F Stabler, Baltimore.
SUMAC—140 bgs, Gridley & Coffin, per Wyanoke, Richmond.
TALLOW OIL—20 bbls, Welch, Holme & C, Hudson River R R.
WHITE LEAD—29 cks, order, Baltimore.

Domestic Receipts—Oils, &c.

Summary of the totals of domestic receipts for the week ending MAY 13:

		For week.	Since Jan. 1
Acid	pkgs.	....	....
Ashes	pkgs.	53	1845
Asphaltum	lbs.	....	...
Bark	pkgs.	....	21
Barytes	pkgs.	...	55
Beeswax	pkgs.	16	331
Borax	cs.	....	2343
"	lbs.		393591
Clay	pkgs.	60	1999
Cottonseed	bags.	....	...
do Meal	bags.	....	2106
Linseed	pkgs.	....	3467
Manganese	pkgs.	....	...
Mustard seed	pkgs.	....	150
do do	lbs.		54684
Ochre	pkgs.	....	387
Oils—Cotton Seed	bbls.	1002	23659
Elaine	bbls.	....	81
Lard	bbls.	297	4351
" Mineral	bbls.	...	...
Lubricating	bbls.	150	3147
Paraffine	bbls.	....	60
Red	bbls	....	....
Sassafras	pkgs.	....	....
Sperm	cks.	....	10
Tallow	bbls.	20	60
Whale	bbls.	....	224
do	galls.	....	114954
other	bbls.	137	1930
cake	sacks.	12166	206685
meal	sacks.	....	....
Paint	pkgs.	43	311
Quicksilver	flasks.	....	310
Rapeseed	bags.	....	100
Sponge	bales.	....	55
Sumac	bags.	190	3072
Talc	pkgs.	....	....
Vanilla	pkgs.	....	....
White Lead	pkgs.	29	260

Exports of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals and Dyestuffs for the past week.

ACID.
100 car, per Nellie Trim, for Demerara.
70 car, per A Stimson, for Bridgetown.
10 car, per Alhambra, for Halifax.
28 car, per Shannon, for Caibarien.

ALCOHOL.
50 bbls, per Crescent City, for Aspinwall
700 bbls, per E Madra, for Marseilles.
600 bbls, per A Heaton, for Montevideo.

BALSAM TOLU.
10 cs, per Germanic, for L'pool.

BARK.
41 bgs, per E W Stetson, for London.

CASSIA.
10 bgs, per K Newman, for P'to Cabello.
20 bgs, E Dean, for P'to Cabello.

COCOA.
20 bgs, per C of Washington, for Havana

COTTONSEED OIL.
200 bbls, per St Laurent, for Havre.
330 bbls, per E Madra, for Marseilles.
500 bbls, per Alhambra, for Havre.
35 bbls, per Devonia, for Glasgow.
200 cs, per Sirius, for Port au Platte.

DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.
100 cs, per H Andre, for Antwerp.
1000 cs, per Pommerania, for Hamburg.

DRUGS.
34 cs, per Columbia, for London.

FISH OIL.
101 bbls, per Anglia, for London.
350 bbls, per Alhambra, for Havre.
40 bbls, per Devonia, for Glasgow.

GINSENG.
14 cks, per Verona, for Hong Kong.

GUM COPAL.
50 cs, per Columbia, for London.

INDIGO.
12 cs, per Columbia, for London.

LAMPBLACK.
10 bbls, per Pommerania, for Hamburg.

LARD OIL.
105 bbls, per Arragon, for Bristol.
110 bbls, per State of La, for Glasgow.
85 bbls, per Svend, for Havre.
1 bbl, per Crescent City, for Aspinwall.
201 bbls, per Germanic, for L'pool.
15 bbls, per Southminster, for Dunedin.
50 bbls, per Otranto, for Hull.
15 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
325 bbls, per Columbia, for London.
62 bbls, per Devonia, for Glasgow.

LINSEED OIL.
1 bbl, per Canima, for Bermuda.
11 bbls, per Crescent City, for Aspinwall
2 cs, per E Dean, for P'to Cabello.

25 cs, per St Lucie, for Valparaiso.

LUBRICATING OIL.

32 bbls, per A Andre, for Antwerp.
114 cs, per Shannon, for Caibarien.

MUSK.

1 cs, per City of Brussels, for L'pool.

OIL ALMOND.

10 cs, per Scud, for La Guayra.
20 cs, per E Dean, for P'to Cabello.

OIL CAKE.

50 cks, per Rising Sun, for Bridgetown.
30 cks, per Motley, for Bridgetown.
355 cks, per Talisman, for Bridgetown.
3731 bgs, per Wenona, for Cork.
4393 bgs, per Success, for Whitehaven.
999 bgs, per Columbia, for London.

OIL COD LIVER.

50 cs, per Niagara, for Havana.
5 cs, per City of Washington, for Havana

OIL PALM.

5 cks, per Scud, for La Guayra.
4 cks, per E Dean, for P'to Cabello.
1 ck, per M Williams, for Cd Bolivar.

OIL PEPPERMINT.

25 cs, per Pommerania, for Hamburg.
40 cs, per Columbia, for London.

OIL RED.

62 bbls, per Niagara, for Havana.

OIL WHALE.

14 cks, per Alhambra, for Havre.
15 cks, per Devonia, for Glasgow.

PAINT.

18 bbls, per E W Stetson, for London.
50 kegs, per K Newman, for P'to Cabello
3 pkgs, per Scud, for La Guayra.
3 cs, per Niagara, for Havana.
19 pkgs, per Crescent City, for Aspinwall
2 cs, per E Dean, for P'to Cabello.
12 cs, per St Lucie, for Valparaiso.
7 pkgs, per San Jacinto, for Nassau.
27 pkgs, per Flamborough, for St Johns.

POTASH.

11 kegs, per Scud, for La Guayra.
34 bbls, per Svend, for Havre.
10 bbls, per Flamborough, for St Johns.
25 bbls, per Alhambra, for Havre.

RESIDUUM.

4305 bbls, per Angarton, for Leith.

SODA CAUSTIC.

10 dms, per K Newman, for P'to Cabello
8 dms, per E Dean, for P'to Cabello
15 dms, per M Williams, for Cd Bolivar.

SPERMACETI.

276 cs, per Pommerania, for Hamburg.

ULTRAMARINE.

1 cs, per San Jacinto, for Nassau.

VARNISH.

2 cs, 20 gls, $25, per A Stinson, for Bridgetown.
2 cs, 10 gls, $48, per A Andre, for Antwerp.
6 cs, 54 gls, $60, per Niagara, for Havana
5 cs, 244 gls, $240, per Alhambra, for Halifax.
2 cs, 10 gls, $50, per Weser, for Bremen.

VANILLA BEANS.

2 cs, per St Laurent, for Havre.

WAX.

2 cks, per Weser, for Bremen.
1 cs, per San Jacinto, for Nassau.
20 bbls, per The Queen, for Liverpool.

NAVAL STORES.

There has been a better demand throughout the week, and prices are ruling about firm in tone. Spirits of turpentine has ruled firm in price, and the demand has been of fair size and holders are now quoting 30c. Rosins have ruled dull and nominal in price, but quotations are unchanged, and strained is now quoted at $1 50@1 52½ for common to good. Tar dull at $2 05@2 15. Pitch easier at $1 87½.

PETROLEUM.

The market continues to rule quiet, and but little change has taken place in prices. Inquiries for export parcels are few, and no demand is to be noted except for small lots for home use. Price are ruling steady with refined held at 11½c. Crude is held at 7c in bulk and 9c for shipping order; cases rule steady and in more inquiry at 14@15½c. Naphtha nominal at 6c.

LARD.

There has been an easy market all through the week and the price is ruling easier in tone. Western has been in fair demand both for export and home use, but the parcels have not been large, and at the close prices are quoted at 7⅜c. City is also easy and selling fairly at 7c. Stearine is quiet and nominal at 7⅜@7⅝c.

TALLOW.

There is still an easy market and the demand is slow; small parcels are being taken for exporters use with about steady figures asked, holders quoting 7½c.

Naval Stores.

Spirits Turp., merchantable order. ₩ gal	@	30
" " shipping order	@	30½
" " from store	@	31
Rosins, common strained ₩ bbl	@	1 50
" good do	@	1 52½
" low, No. 2	@	1 60
" good do	@	1 80
" low, No. 1	@	2 12½
" good do	@	2 50
" pale	@	3 00
" extra pale	@	3 50
" window glass	@	4 00
Tar, Washington	@	2 10
" Newbern	@	2 10
" Wilmington	@	2 15
Pitch	@	1 78½

TOTAL PACKAGES AND VALUES OF IMPORTS

As returned by the Custom House for the week ending May 10, 1877.

	Quantity.	Value.
Asphaltum	37	852
Arsenic	100	904
Acids	83	6,364
Aniline colors	46	7,81g
Aniline salt	13	865
Ammonia, mur. of	4	223
Ammonia, sal	20	2,306
Argols	160	19,553
Aurine	10	687
Aluminous cake	25	276
Bark Peruvian	1,905	52,968
Bleach. powder	539	6,720
Brimstone		3,636
Cassia		10,890
Canary seed		3,032
Chicory	110	1,343
Chem. salts	10	813
Camphor	3,405	72,178
Chalk		2,471
Cardamoms	8	989
Cloves		19,557
Cinnamon		3,217
Cochineal	116	8,304
Chlo. hydrate	11	924
Cudbear	10	769
Cutch	5,316	27,032
Dyewood, ext	25	1,244
Fuller's tarth	20	252
Gambier	2,967	14,765
Gamboge	32	950
Glucose	45	1,515
Glycerine	98	2,194
Guinea grains	23	166
Gum arabic	227	13,836
Gum copal	35	434
Gum damar	186	3,381
Gum kowrie	345	6,814
Gum olibanum	19	292
Gum sandrac	1	60
Gum substitute	10	430
Gum talca	29	876
Gum other	3	360
Glue	16	1,390
Insect powder	50	1,648
Indigo	324	83,310
Indigo, ext of	1	158
Lac. dye	100	964
Leeches	8	119
Lic. paste	80	2,472
Linseed	31,853	152,719
Mace		1,418
Manganese	37	874
Madder	29	1,564
Madder, ext. of	144	11,726
Mica	10	897
Mustard		88
Nutmeg		42,643
Nut galls, ext. of	5	470
Nux vomica	250	700
Orchilla weed	37	672
Orchilla liquor	35	2,171
Orris root	2	260
Oxide zinc	125	1,411
Oil, aniline	1	94
Oil, tanner's	14	404
Oil, bergamot	130	8,925
Oil, cod	158	4,032
Oil, cajeput	21	542
Oil, croton	10	291
Oil, citronella	278	7,347
Oil, cassia	100	5,246
Oil, juniper	1	83
Oil, lavender	30	1,961
Oil, lemon	62	2,820
Oil, myrbane	15	473
Oil, orange	10	361
Oil, olive	1,607	8,407
Oil, rosemary	3	160
Oil, red thyme	6	440
Oil, essential	12	1,977
Oil, other	5	111
Paints		10,450
Paris white	89	441
Pepper		34,237
Pot., bich	25	1,264
Pot., carb	12	420
Pot., chlo	350	6,302
Pot., muriate of	915	2,994
Phosphorus	50	3,344
Plumbago	717	6,730
Pumice stone		300
Quinine	30	9,602
Quicksilver	150	5,294
Rape seed		113
Sarsaparilla	81	1,54
Safflower, ext. of	100	5,984
Soap	674	4,188
Shellac	647	21,135
Senna	30	874
Soda ash	2,019	43,937
Soda, bicarb	1,750	3,800
Soda, caustic	915	18,052
Soda, hypo. of	92	437
Soda, sal	1,483	3,613
Soda, silicate	67	630
Sponges	84	2,089
Sugar of milk	13	2,173
Tapioca	1,956	12,209
Ultramarine	21	1,245
Vanilla beans	9	1,089
Other		4,396

Importations, 1878.

The following is a complete list of the imports of Oils, Paints and Drugs entered at the port of New York and Boston for the present year up to date (in cases where weight cannot be correctly stated, the number of packages alone will be given.)

NEW YORK, May 1, 1878.

		lbs.
Acid, pkgs	5	417
" "	15	
" Benzoin, pkgs	1	83½
" Boracic, pkgs	132	152264
" " pkgs	24	
" Carbolic, pkgs	121	10780
" " pkgs	24	
" Citric, pkgs	20	2240
" " pkgs	20	
" Oxalic, pkgs	191	104098
" pkgs	15	
" Picric, pkgs	113	9984
" " pkgs	11	
" Rosolic, pkgs	32	5950
" " pkgs	12	
" Salicylic, pkgs	21	2012
" " pkgs	37	
Albumen, pkgs	148	31248
" pkgs	20	
" Blood, pkgs	7	
" Egg, pkgs	1	270
Alizarine, pkgs	604	221498
" pkgs	160	
" Asst, pkgs	6	
" " pkgs	30	11352
Alkanet, pkgs	11	3570
Aloes, pkgs	114	21066
" pkgs	18	
Althea Root, pkgs	14	
" " pkgs	14	2083
Alum, pkgs	944	490340
" pkgs	170	
" Cake, pkgs	1235	1173603
" " pkgs	530	
Ammonia, Carb, pkgs	125	71751
" Muri, pkgs	58	61620
" " pkgs	28	
" Sal, pkgs	127	145509
" " pkgs	30	
Aniline Colors, pkgs	509	84265
" pkgs	167	
" Oil, pkgs	151	59143
" " pkgs	20	
" Salts, pkgs	99	22354
" " pkgs	51	
Aniseed, pkgs	72	10887
" pkgs	57	
Annatto, pkgs	75	11663
" pkgs	396	
Antimony, pkgs	549	382359
" pkgs	84	
Argols, pkgs	8127	2652254
" pkgs	747	
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	911	21372
Arrowroot, pkgs	902	30204
" pkgs	74	
Arsenic, pkgs	2738	1059894
" pkgs	75	
" Red, pkgs	190	17061
Assafœtida, pkgs	48	
" pkgs	12	3335
Aurine, pkgs	18	2580
" pkgs	2	
Balsam, pkgs	43	
" Copaiba, pkgs	51	5615
" " pkgs	18	
" Peru, pkgs	23	2507
" Tolu, pkgs	51	
" " pkgs	35	4691
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	30	
Bark, pkgs	165	25901
" Cascarilla, pkgs	62	6970
" Peru, pkgs	3716	466908
" " pkgs	4350	
Barium Nit, pkgs	7	
Barytes, pkgs	75	45436
" tons		664
Bay Rum, pkgs	32 gls	2442
" " pkgs	10	
Beans Tonca, pkgs	90	1159
Beans, Vanilla	9	376
" "	15	
Beeswax		7015
Belladonna, pkg	6	
Berlin Blue, pkgs	6	990
Berries Laurel, pkgs	10	2266
" Juniper, pkgs	360	
" " pkgs	213	12085
Bismuth, pkgs	15	2402
Black Salts, pkgs	61	15197
" " pkgs	21	
Bleach, pkgs	7658	7536836
" pkgs	2190	
Bone Black, pkgs	3	9783
" Tallow, pkgs	4	3442
" " pkgs	4	
Borax, pkgs	10	1180
" pkgs	4	
Brazilwood, pcs	4593	
" tons		1292
Bremen Blue, pkgs	6	724
Brimstone, tons		70 2315
Bronze Powder, pkgs	4	1000
" " pkgs	194	
Brown Softening, pkgs	2	2309
Buchu, pkgs	4	1455
" pkgs	3	
Burgundy Pitch, pkgs	150	
" " pkgs	125	13781
Buttonlac, pkgs	16	3923
Calamus, pkgs	9	908
" pkgs	2	
Calomel	16	950
Camphor, pkgs	1315	172879
" pkgs	350	
Canary Seed, pkgs	8475	1978372
" " pkgs	1698	
Cantharides, pkgs	98	6698
" pkgs	13	
Caraway Seed, pkgs	191	49575
" " pkgs	287	
Cardamons, pkgs	57	8937
" pkgs	25	
Carmine, pkgs	2	
" pkgs	3	115
Cassia, pkgs	7334	499017
" "	890	
Celery Seed, pkgs	3	410
Cerasin, pkgs	50	
Chalk, pkgs	12	4959
" tons		10384
Chamomiles, pkgs	70	18626
" pkgs	21	
Chestnut Ext pkgs	86	37103
" " pkgs	10	
Chemicals, pkgs	41	21878
" pkgs	53	
Chillies, pkgs	1536	
" pkgs	77	5127
China Clay, pkgs	1100	
" " pkgs	3027 tons	1466½
Chloral Hydrate, pkgs	75	5824
" " pkgs	45	
Chrome Green, pkgs	4	557
" Yellow, pkgs	4	512
Cinnamon, pkgs	480	38003
" pkgs	201	
Cloves	588	81817
" pkgs	220	
Cliffstone, tons		374
Cobalt Oxide, pkgs	8	1310
" " pkgs	2	
Cochineal, pkgs	428	91961
" pkgs	220	
Cocos Butter, pkgs	1	220
" Leaves, pkgs	4	501
Colocynth, pkgs	26	4264
Colombo Root, pkgs	55	
Colors, pkgs	209	63455
" pkgs	115	
Copperas, pkgs	14	
Coraline, pkgs	5	560
Coriander Seed, pkgs	355	63795
" " pkgs	91	
Corks, pkgs	230	
Corkwood, pkgs	930	120415
" pkgs	11854	
Cremnitz White, pkgs	3	1338
" " pkgs	2	
Crocus, pkgs	5	2912
Cudbear, pkgs	47	46667
pkgs	33	
Cummin Seed, pkgs	190	
" " pkgs	23	2079
Cutch pkgs	5913	719908
" pkgs	4868	
Cuttlefish, pkgs	214	19846
" pkgs	194	
Degras, pkgs	1490	481262
" pkgs	580	
Dextrine, pkgs	7	
Divi Divi, pkgs	1599	94323
" " pkgs	408	
Drop Black, pkgs	631	74010
" " pkgs	69	
Drugs, pkgs	38	10163
" pkgs	372	
Dunging Salt, pkgs	6	5228
Dutch Pink, pkgs	73	9935
" Metal, pkgs	52	
Dyewoods, tons		285½
" pcs	374	
" Extract, pkgs	40	
Ergot, pkgs	178	26164
" pkgs	99	
Fennel Seed, pkgs	61	8856
Filling Up, pkgs	64	10400
Fish Sounds, pkgs	18	
Flocks, pkgs	62	6820
" pkgs	45	
Fœnegreck Seed, pkgs	500	111400
Fullers Earth, pkgs	480 tons	45
Fustic, tons		543½
" pcs	14836	
" Ext, pkgs	115	56666
Galangal Root, pkgs	21	2056
Galls, pkgs	40	8289
" pkgs	44	
Gambier	1370	333022
Gamboge	91	6129
Garancine, pkgs	420	660562
Gelatine, pkgs	141	14989
" pkgs	107	
Gentian Root, pkgs	279	61756
Ginger, pkgs	4413	334966
" pkgs	611	
Glue, pkgs	361	283366
" pkgs	111	
" Sub, pkgs	12	10660

Glucose, pkgs	667	562738
" pkgs	411	....
Glycerine, pkgs	1238	524189
" pkgs	122	....
Gold Size, pkgs	13	gls 339
Glass Plate, pkgs	1665	....
" Window, pkgs	69444	....
Granilla, pkgs	246	....
Grape Sugar, pkgs	2201	341858
" " pkgs	700	....
Guarana, pkgs	2	....
Gum, pkgs	8	....
" Aximi, pkgs	5	1043
" Arabic, pkgs	845	420329
" " pkgs	325	....
" Copal, pkgs	1533	285601
" " pkgs	5217	....
" Damar, pkgs	365	52906
" Gamboge, pkgs	12	.
" Ghezari, pkgs	30	15778
" Guiac, pkgs	76	....
" " pkgs	203	27027
" Kino, pkgs	282	70587
" " pkgs	277	....
" Kowrie, pkgs	5359	....
" " pkgs	507	122791
" Myrrh, pkgs	3	336
" Olibanum, pkgs	9	1806
" " pkgs	55	....
" Sandrac, pkgs	4	908
" " pkgs	5	....
" Scammony, pkgs	1	....
" Substitute, pkgs	12	11760
" " pkgs	12	....
" Talca, pkgs	40	16605
" Tragacanth, pkgs	227	41927
" " pkgs	7	....
Gypsum, pkgs	400	285433
Hamburg Tea, pkgs	50	....
Hellebore Root, pkgs	153	23268
" " pkgs	17	....
Hempseed, pkgs	100	16656
Hyosciamus, pkgs	3	....
Hypernic Extract, pkgs	10	1989
Iceland Moss, pkgs	10	5007
Indigo, pkgs	634	134416
" pkgs	2235	....
" Auxiliary, pkgs	8	6719
" Extract, pkgs	360	126774
" " pkgs	25	....
Insect Powder, pkgs	401	50073
" " pkgs	68	....
Iodine, pkgs	6	672
Ipecac, pkgs	78	8161
Irish Moss pkgs	20	2279
Iron Oxide, pkgs	673	123139
" " pkgs	5	....
Isinglass, pkgs	128	13500
" pkgs	66	....
Jaboranda, pkgs	33	....
Jalap, pkgs	69	6565
" pkgs	5	....
Lac Dye, pkgs	85	14814
" " pkgs	45	....
Lakes, pkgs	40	4618
" pkgs	1	....
Laurel Berries, pkgs	11	2616
" Leaves, pkgs	120	11807
" " pkgs	20	....
Lead, pigs	4519	....
" Nitrate, pkgs	10	11117
Leeches, pkgs	58	....
Lemon Juice, pkgs	17	2030
" " pkgs	233	....
" Peel, pkgs	3	1783
Licerice, pkgs	1898	383147
pkgs	257	....
" Root, pkgs	14576	4174982
" " pkgs	503	....
Linseed, pkgs	83539 bush	277686
" pkgs	20250 "	....
Litharge, pkgs	19	4026
" pkgs	4	....
Logwood, tons	....	1676½
" pcs	4939	....
" Extract, pkgs	384	181443
" " pkgs	144	....
Lupulin, pkgs	3	....
Mace, pkgs	61	4254
Madder, pkgs	79	97383
" pkgs	15	....
" Extract, pkgs	1	34
Magnesia, pkgs	362	70278
Magnesite, pkgs	672	186046
Magnesia Calc, pkgs	41	3818
" " pkgs	44	....
" Carb, pkgs	317	42566
Manganese, pkgs	20	20150
" pkgs	473	....
" Oxide, pkgs	6	613
" " pkgs	1	....
Manna, pkgs	30	3939
Matico Leaves, pkgs	18	2097
Medicinal Bark, pkgs	1	301
" Flowers, pkgs	210	84682
" " pkgs	32	....
" Herbs, pkgs	15	2884
" " pkgs	31	....
" Leaves, pkgs	19	2496
" Roots, pkgs	45	7470
" " pkgs	65	....
" Seed, pkgs	9	1172
" Wood, pkgs	3	348
Milk Sugar, pkgs	4	901
" " pkgs	20	....
Millet Seed, pkgs	10	2490
Mineral Blue, pkgs	10	1108
Mineral Wax pkgs	8	1778
Morphine, pkgs	3	80½
Musk, pkgs	2	...
" pkgs	1	5
Mustard Seed, pkgs	961	230800
" " pkgs	122	....
Myrabolanes, pkgs	342	....
Naples yellow, lbs	....	110
Nutmegs, pkgs	1534	112221
" pkgs	283	....
Nux Vomica, pkgs	1480	155533
" " pkgs	300	....
Ochre, pkgs	574	380342
" pkgs	30	....
Oil, Almonds, pkgs	56	5057
" " pkgs	12	....
" Amber, pkgs	3	346
" Anise, pkgs	50	3333
" Birch, pkgs	1	100
" Bergamot, pkgs	566	15995
" " pkgs	150	....
" Caraway, pkgs	6	505
" Cassia, pkgs	630	40932
" Cedar, pkgs	2	77
" Cinnamon, pkgs	1	56
" Citron, pkgs	492	24897
" Cocoanut, pkgs	389	188187
" " pkgs	72	....
" Cod, pkgs	225	gls 8559
" " Liver, pkgs	97	3147
" " " pkgs	387	....
" Colza, pkgs	6	311
" Coprah, pkgs	50	24080
" Croton, pkgs	73	3618
" Essential, pkgs	51	23041½
" " pkgs	185	....
" Fennel, pkgs	3	187
" Fish, pkgs	4	150
" Geranium, pkgs	1	....
" Haarlem, pkgs	53	....
" Juniper, pkgs	6	255
" " pkgs	3	....
" Laurel, pkgs	3	216
" Lavender, pkgs	126	10427
" " pkgs	25	....
" Lemon, pkgs	468	11905
" " pkgs	47	....
" Linseed, pkgs	16	gls 2230½
" " pkgs	10	....
" Malfern, pkgs	2	35
" Mustard, pkgs	2	12
" Myrbane, pkgs	150	15500
" Nutmeg, pkgs	12	189
" Olive, pkgs	126	9100
" " pkgs	10	....
" Orange, pkgs	116	2737
" " pkgs	10	..
" Palm, pkgs	10	11559
" Peanut, pkgs	11	11642
" Poppy, pkgs	4	272
" Rose, pkgs	10	854
" " pkgs	13	....
" Rosemary, pkgs	20	1100
" Sandal, pkgs	7	270½
" Savin, pkgs	4	406
" Sesame, pkgs	131	36885
" " pkgs	55	....
" Soluble, pkgs	20	12915
" " pkgs	6	..
" Thyme, pkgs	83	7554
" " pkgs	25	....
" Whale, pkgs	165	45394
Opium, pkgs	272	40889½
" pkgs	46	....
Orange Power Water, pkgs	15	....
Juice, pkgs	30	1251
" " pkgs	14	....
Lead, pkgs	175	103326
Peel, pkgs	239	49244
" " pkgs	81	....
Orchill pkgs	155	119228
" pkgs	59	....
" Weed, pkgs	602	48874
Orris Root, pkgs	56	11784
" " pkgs	3	....
Paints, pkgs	330	50196
" pkgs	144	....
Paris White, pkgs	633	698252
Praste, pkgs	20	....
Patent Dryer, pkgs	58	31015
" pkgs	12	....
" Paint	64	10125
Pepper, pkgs	10315	1217026
Persian Red,	24	....
Phosphorus, pkgs	155	17080
" pkgs	55	...
Pitch, pkgs	8	5677
Pimento, pkgs	1485	222113
" pkgs	1384	....
Plumbago, pkgs	3369	1527625
" pkgs	718	...
Poppy Head, pkgs	4	890
" Seed pkgs	20	....
Potash, pkgs	1	..
" Bichrome, pkgs	465	302661
" " pkgs	80	....
" Carb, pkgs	12	6768
" Chlorate, pkgs	900	117817
" " pkgs	100	....
" Muri, pkgs	2466	....
" Prusa, pkgs	42	19000
" " pkgs	32	....
Pumice Stone, pkgs	616	268063
" " pkgs	83	.. .
Quicksilver, pkgs	1050	87075
" pkgs	350	....
Quinine, pkgs	27	....
" pkgs	74	798½
Rape Seed, pkgs	537	115127
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Lead, pkgs	280	36120
" " pkgs	5	....
Red Wood, tons	265½	....
" " pcs	....	5722
Rhubarb, pkgs	114	12831
Rose Leaves, pkgs	6	330
" Pink, pkgs	60	10601
Rottenstone, pkgs	31	....
Saffron, pkgs	4	227
" pkgs	13	...
Safflower, pkgs	59	....
" pkgs	32	9775
" Extract, pkgs	70	....
Sago, pkgs	960	149753
" pkgs	100	....
Salicine, pkgs	6	118
" pkgs	2	....
Salt Cake, pkgs	53	114307
Saltpetre, pkgs	4440	917392
" pkgs	3511	....
Sarsaparilla, pkgs	359	66783
" pkgs	718	....
Satin White, pkgs	16	11427
Scammony, pkgs	2	73
Senna, pkgs	70	26377
" pkgs	100	....
Shellac, pkgs	343	69035
" pkgs	2373	....
Sienna, pkgs	25	14961
Silicate Soluble pkgs	31	....
Silver White, pkgs	1	466
Size, pkgs	24	14731
Smalts, pkgs	12	1330
Snake Root, pkgs	9	....
Soap, Castile, pkgs	17660	637322
Soda Arsen, pkgs	10	12699
" Ash, pkgs	18615	2902761
" " pkgs	3941	....
" Bicarb, pkgs	6080	704481
" Binarsenate, pkgs	35	33188
" Caustic, pkgs	10950	6287823
" " pkgs	4214	....
" Hypo, pkgs	427	247079
" " pkgs	298	....
" Sal, pkgs	17141	6704187
" " pkgs	2263	....
" Silicate, pkgs	50	34233
" Stannate, pkgs	1	524
" Sulphate, pkgs	55	68392
" Tartaric, pkgs	10	2000
Sodium Sulph, pkgs	5	2025
Sponges, pkgs	411	20114
" pkgs	475	....
Squills, pkgs	12	1813
Steel Blue, pkgs	10	1390
St John's Bread, pkgs	160	42159
" " pkgs	100	....
Strontia, pkgs	16	3331
Storax, pkgs	4	1453
Styrax, pkgs	2	672
Sulphur, pkgs	15	2975
" pkgs	5	....
Sumac, pkgs	1760	279596
" pkgs	14740	...
" Extract, pkgs	176	116369
Talc, pkgs	100	22000
" pkgs	43	....
Tannin Extract, pkgs	25	6467
" " pkgs	5	....
Tapioca, pkgs	2287	....
" pkgs	1537	216639
Taraxicum, pkgs	4	....
Terra Alba, pkgs	600	543318
" " pkgs	50	....
Turmeric, pkgs	5800	336960
Tuscan Red, pkgs	15	1560
Ultramarine, pkgs	1038	367519
" pkgs	250	.. .
Umber, pkgs	135	....
Valerian Root, pkgs	49	6619
" " pkgs	8	....
Vandyke Brown, pkgs	47	22685
Varnish, pkgs	83 gls.	25785½
" pkgs	12	....
Venetian Red, pkgs	1785	614358
" " pkgs	400	....
Venice Turpentine, pkgs	160	51049
Verdigris, pkgs	56	66836
" pkgs	3	....
Vermillion, pkgs	4	2490
Wash Blue, pkgs	66	16800
" " pkgs	25	....
Wax, pkgs	3	425
" pkgs	13	....
" Japan, pkgs	226	....
" " pkgs	10	1921
White Lead, pkgs	1041	274897
" " pkgs	929	....
Woad, pkgs	5	....
" pkgs	8	2213
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	3135	679047
" " pkgs	185	....
" Dust, pkgs	23	16771
" " pkgs	45	....

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Boston, May. 1, 1878.

Acid Carbolic, pkgs	7	....
" " pkgs	26	6975
" Oxalic, pkgs	80	48035
" Picric, pkgs	5	835
Aconite Leaves, pkgs	4	....
" Root, pkgs	4	....
Alizarine, pkgs	1	...
Aloes, pkgs	4	1899
" pkgs	3	...
Alum, pkgs	824	185092
" Cake, pkgs	460	415396
Ammonia, pkgs	2	....
Aniline Cake, pkgs	30	300
" Colors, pkgs	168	9966
" " pkgs.	4	....
" Oil, pkgs	78	7255
" Salts, pkgs	47	6088
" " pkgs.	5	....
Annatto, pkgs	1	114
Argols Crude, pkgs	72	48074
" " pkgs	3	....
Arnica Flowers, pkgs	12	....
Arsenic, pkgs	500	110732
Asphaltum, pkgs	23	4483
Aurine, pkgs	2	....
Barbadoes Tar, pkgs	6	....
Barytes, pkgs	22	11091
" "	....	260440
Barwood, pkgs	140	22240
Belladonna, pkgs	10	....
Berries, Yellow, pkgs	341	60669
Black Salts, pkgs	16	2215
Bleach, pkgs	7957	7516104
Blue, pkgs	1	565
Brimstone tons	....	785
Camphor, pkgs	100	14146
Cardamons, pkgs	6	....
Copperas, pkgs	10	6614
Colors, pkgs	20	....
Cudbear, pkgs	25	32775
Cutch, pkgs	3450	491128
Divi Divi, pkgs	535	....
Drop Black, pkgs	58	6496
Drugs, pkgs	2	....
Fustic, tons	231	....
" Ext, pkgs	26	9242
Galls, pkgs	23	4804
Gambier, pkgs	786	33591
Garancine, pkgs	25	41206
Gelatine, pkgs	21	2317
" pkgs	16	....
Glue, pkgs	6	....
" pkgs	19	1001
Glucose, pkgs	15	12230
" pkgs	50	....
Glycerine, pkgs	6	....
Ginger, pkgs	610	54004
" pkgs	316	....
Grease,	1723	655276
" pkgs	525	....
Gum, pkgs	2	....
" Arabic, pkgs	38	7602
" " pkgs	30	....
" Copal, pkgs	682	99090
" " pkgs	28543	....
" Guiac, pkgs	24	4645
" " pkgs	14	....
" Kowrie, lbs	....	31669
" Olibanum, pkgs	5	928
" Tragacanth, pkgs	58	18464
" Substitute, pkgs	1	....
Hyosciamus, pkgs	6	....
Indigo, pkgs	10	....
" pkgs	493	144453
" Extract, pkgs	76	70195
" " pkgs	1	....
Iodine, pkgs	2	1120
Iron Liquor, pkgs	1	....
Lime Juice, pkgs	10	....
Logwood, tons	....	5065½
" Ext, pkgs	10	4390
Madder, pkgs	48	63051
Magnesia, pkgs	27	. ..
Medical Flowers, pkgs	20	....
Mineral Green, pkgs	1	2
Ochre, pkgs	10	636
Oil Almond pkgs	1	....
" Bergamot, pkgs	75	230715
" Cocoa, pkgs	15	....
" " pkgs	1	51
" Cod, pkgs	30	1100
" Essential, pkgs	11	....
" Fish, pkgs	3	150
" Geranium, pkgs	2	57
" Lavender, pkgs	1	12
" Lemon, pkgs	93	2467
" " pkgs	10	....
" Myrbane, pkgs	3	140
" Olive, pkgs	22 gls	1308
" " pkgs	4	....
" Orange, pkgs	2	87
" Palm pkgs	450	80209
" " lbs	....	1131
" " gls	....	60
" Pitch, pkgs	1	....
" Rose, pkgs	2	80½
" Sandal, pkgs	1	30
" " pkgs	4	....
" Sod, pkgs	21	32859
Opium, pkgs	19	3451
Orchill, pkgs	4	5132
Paint, lbs	....	1620
" lbs	12	1878
" lbs	4	....
Plumbags, pkgs	10	3928
Potash, pkgs	50	38147
" Bich, pkgs	33	28200
" Binoxolate, pkgs	20	4480
" Carb, pkgs	86	68353
" Chlorate, pkgs	100	22400
Red Lead, pkgs	56	32818
Redwood, tons	....	15
Rose Pink, pkgs	10	2240
Rhubarb, pkgs	5	551
Saltpetre, pkgs	500	113995
Sapanwood, lbs	....	14100
" pcs	3175	....
Senna, pkgs	13	4473
Soap Stock, pkgs	114	42333
Soda Ash, pkgs	7331	11071821
" Bi-Carb, pkgs	900	254134
" Bisulph, pkgs	24	11984
" Caustic, pkgs	3362	1619079
" " pkgs	100	....
" Hypo, pkgs	169	28707
" Nitrate, pkgs	17105	5118503
" Phos, pkgs	4	4316
" Sal, pkgs	9847	4068411
" Sulph, pkgs	19	4620
Sumac, pkgs	16225	2380000
" pkgs	2	...
" Extract, pkgs	75	34566
" " pkgs	62	....
Turmeric, pkgs	3800	....
Ultramarine, pkgs	65	17485
Umber, pkgs	82	6545
Varnish, pkgs	3 gls	109
Venetian Red, pkgs	600	206390
Vermillion, pkgs	2	600
Washing Crystals pkgs	102	....
Verdigris, pkgs	4	2138
Vanadium Oxide, lbs	....	2
Wax, pkgs	39	5346
Whiting, pkgs	50	17948
White lead, pkgs	221	35690
Zinc Oxide, pkgs	1	....

Drug, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Notes.

EDITED BY H. C. WHITE.

NOTE ON HYDROBROMIC ACID.

BY EDWARD R. SQUIBB, M.D.

The potassium salt is, of all the bromides, the most commonly used, and its doses to obtain given effects are the best established. Hence if the salt be used as a standard for hydrobromic acid as it is for other bromides, and the acid be adjusted in strength so as to bear some easily remembered relation of its bromine constituent to the potassium salt, a base or starting point would be established for its general and accurate use, whether the bromine, when combined with hydrogen, should prove more active than when combined with potassium or not. Then as the potassium salt contains, in round numbers, say 68 per cent of bromine, a solution of hydrobromic acid containing also 68 per cent of bromine would have the same bromine value, though not necessarily the same bromine effect in medicine. But an acid of this strength would be unnecessarily difficult to make and to dispense. The next most simple relation is to have an acid of half the bromine strength of the salt, or 34 per cent. Such a strength can be made, kept and dispensed without unusual difficulty, and represents the bromine of the potassium bromide in the proportion of about 2 to 1, a relation easily remembered, and convenient in use. Therefore this strength has been adopted as a proper and convenient one, and the quantity of such an acid equal to the bromine of 20 grams of potassium bromide would be 40 grains, though the equivalent dose might be smaller to produce a given effect, should bromine when combined with hydrogen prove more active than when combined with potassium.

The formula and process for making an acid of this strength are as follows:

Potassium bromide.....6 parts
Sulphuric acid s. g. at 15.6°C=
60°F 1·838 at 25°C=77°F 1·828.7 "
Water.....9 "

Add to the sulphuric acid one part of the water and cool the mixture. Then dissolve the potassium bromide in six parts of the water by means of heat, supplying the loss of water by evaporation during the heating. Pour the diluted sulphuric acid slowly into the hot solution with constant stirring, and set the mixture aside for 24 hours that the sulphate of potassium may crystallize. Pour off the liquid into a retort, break up the crystalline mass, transfer it to a funnel, and having drained the crystals, drop slowly upon them two parts of the water so as to displace and wash out the acid liquid. Add the liquid thus drained off and washed out, to that in the retort, and distill the whole nearly to dryness, or until nothing further distills off by moderate heating. The distillate will weigh about ten parts and should contain about 37 per cent of hydrobromic acid. Assay this by means of normal volumetric solution of soda, and add distilled water until it shall have the strength of 34 per cent of hydrobromic acid. The product will weigh about eleven parts, and the loss of hydrobromic acid as calculated from the potassium bromide will be about 1·2 per cent.

Solution of hydrobromic acid thus prepared is a limpid, colorless, odorless liquid, having a strongly acid taste. At 15·6°C.=60°F. it has a s. g. of 1·274. At 25°C.=77°F. the s. g. is 1·257 both compared with water at 15·6°C.=60°F. It is free from sulphuric acid, or gives but an unimportant trace when tested with solution of baric chloride; and is free from sulphurous acid when tested by its action on pure zinc yielding a gas which does not blacken paper moistened with solution of plumbic acetate. It leaves on evaporation no residue, or but an accidental trace.

It consists of about 33·4 per cent of bromine, about 0·6 per cent of hydrogen, and 66 per cent of water; or, of 34 per cent of hydrobromic acid, HBr=81 and 66 per cent of water. Its formula is (H=1+Br=80=) HBr=81+Aq.

In making this acid on a scale suited to the physician or pharmacist each part in the formula may be represented by 28·35 grms=1 ounce avoirdupois, and the process answers very well upon this scale, yielding about 360 grams=12·47 ounces.

Tared beakers, a retort about double the capacity of the liquid, with a strip of wire cloth around it where the heating flame is applied, and a small Liebig's condenser, are necessary for this process, and in the distillation here, as indeed everywhere, the lamp flames should be applied to the side of the retort.

If the mixture of sulphuric acid and water be not cooled it causes spattering and loss when poured into the hot solution of the bromide. In dissolving the bromide in an equal weight of water by heating, there is loss of water by evaporation, and unless this loss be made up it will not be practicable to get a perfect solution. But an entirely perfect solution is not essential, provided the undissolved portion be in a finely divided state, for when the diluted sulphuric acid is poured slowly in with stirring any small proportion of the bromide will be dissolved by the additional amount of liquid, and by the stirring. After standing 24 hours the lower part of the vessel will be occupied by a mass of crystals of large size, easily broken up to drain and wash. The quantity of sulphuric acid taken for the process appears disproportionate, being in excess of the quantity necessary to form acid potassium sulphate; but unless such excess be taken the salt will not crystallize out as completely, and then the distillation will be defeated when only about half finished by bumping in the retort. Smaller proportions of acid were successively tried, and when bumping occurred the process was stopped, and the contents of the retort were turned out, cooled and the crystals separated, drained and washed, but this is troublesome and entirely unnecessary if the larger proportion of the acid be used, for then almost the whole of the salt crystallizes out, rendering the process easy when it would be otherwise either troublesome or entirely impracticable. Near the close of the distillation the heat must be kept moderate, because if increased much, sulphuric and sulphurous acids are liable to be distilled over, in considerable quantities. The minute quantities of both which do go over, even in a well managed distillation, are probably thrown over mechanically by the bursting of bubbles on the surface of the boiling liquid. The quantity of either in the distillate of a well managed distillation is but a trace, and so small as to be unimportant. But should it be desired to have the distillate entirely free from these acids, a very small quantity of barium hydrate must be added and the whole be re-distilled. In the distillation the hydrobromic acid comes over comparatively weak at first, the strength gradually increasing to about 47 per cent, hence the distillate should be well stirred before being tested or assayed.

In testing for sulphurous acid it is only necessary to put a small piece of pure zinc into a test tube, pour upon it a few drops of the acid, push into the upper part a loose wad of cotton wool, and lay the paper moistened with solution of plumbic acetate on to the cotton wool.

The assays and adjustment of strength are conveniently and easily made as follows: The atomic weight of HBr being 81, a half of the tenth part of this number, namely, 4·05 grams, is weighed off, and normal sodium solution is dropped into it from a burette to the point of saturation as ascertained by means of a small piece of litmus paper kept floating in the acid as it is stirred during the dropping in of the volumetric sodium solution. Usually 18 to 19 cc. of the volumetric solution is required for saturation. Then, as only half of 8·1 grams was taken for the assay, this reading from the burette must be doubled, and therefore indicates 36 to 38 per cent as the strength. Then weigh the distillate again, and add to it 5 per cent of its weight of its distilled water and again assay it as before. By calculation from the quantity of water used to reduce it to this new strength, the additional quantity of water necessary to reduce it to the 34 per cent required is easily found. When this shall have been added, and the whole well stirred, a final assay should be made to verify the result.

This acid, in common with all the others, should be dispensed by weight. A troy ounce of it contains almost exactly 400 minims (401·48+), and the fluid ounce, of 480 minims, weighs almost exactly 574 grains (573·86+). A drachm of it, therefore, would contain 50 minims, and would be the bromide equivalent of 30 grains of potassium bromide. A gram of the acid is equal to 12·86 minims, and therefore 4 grams would be 51·44 minims, equal to 30·86 grains of the potassium bromide, a very large sedative dose.

The acid is not very easily administered in full doses in consequence of the large dilution necessary, and the disagreeable effect of "setting the teeth on edge." A dose of 50 grains, equal to 41·66 minims, and to 25 grains of potassium bromide, requires not less than 8 fluid ounces of dilution, and the dilution must contain not less than an ounce of sugar or two ounces of syrup, to make it easily drinkable. This will be found to be the principal drawback to the use of the acid, unless it shall be proved to be effective in smaller quantities than its equivalence to the bromides indicates. And this effectiveness in much smaller doses is not only probable, but almost certain, if the experience of Fothergill and others may be trusted, since they give it in doses of one-eighth to one-fourth of those here indicated as being the bromine equivalent of potassium bromide. That is to say, the doses advised by those who appear to have used it with the best effects are equivalent to about 6 to 8 grains of potassium bromide. This published experience would make the average dose of the acid here described, say about 12 to 16 grains, or the bromine equivalent of only 6 to 8 grains of potassium bromide. In the very limited experience of physicians around the writer these doses are too small, and 20 to 30 grains, equal to 10 to 15 grains of potassium bromide are needed for a prompt sedative effect, while 40 to 50 grain doses are not uncommon; and such doses have to be repeated at times in controlling the headache, etc., of quinism. Even such doses require a dilution of 2 to 4 fluid ounces of water for easy administration.

If 60 grains=50 minims of the acid here described be added to 1140 grains of the syrup the mixture will measure 2 fluid ounces, and weigh (60+1140=) 1,200 grains. Each 75 grains of this, 1 fluid drachm, will contain 4 grains nearly, or a little more than 3 minims of the acid; and 4 fluid drachms of this, equal to 15 grains of the acid when diluted with ice water to 2 to 4 fluid ounces make a dose which is easily administered and probably effective. Such a dose is equal to 12·5 grains of potassium bromide.

Besides the administration of single doses for temporary sedative effect, it will, however, doubtless come into occasional use for a more prolonged and permanent effect as a partial substitute or alternate for the bromides to correct or prevent alkaline saturation. The doses for such continuous uses do not seem to have been ascertained, for no instance of bromism from its use has been published so far as this writer has seen. Therefore, as bromism must be the test of effective quantity the doses must be considered as unsettled. If the bromine, as present in this acid, should prove capable of producing bromism in much smaller quantity than at present in the bromides, as seems to be foreshadowed in its use up to this time, then an important advantage will have been gained, and the doses of the acid will be correspondingly smaller. At present it appears that for continuous use as a substitute for the bromides, to be continued through several weeks or until the bromides can be resumed, doses of 20 to 30 grains might be sufficient. It may also be found that by adding smaller quantities of the acid to reduced doses of the bromides the alkaline saturation might be postponed or avoided. For example, where an epileptic may be taking 25 grains of potassium bromide three or four times a day, it may, and probably will, be found that the dose of bromide can be reduced to 20 grains or less by adding one, two or three grains of this acid to the smaller dose. Such uses as this for the acid are well worth careful trial, and in such quantities it can be easily administered.

The acid will also undoubtedly prove very useful for making solutions of various bromides extemporaneously. For example, lithium bromide should, by its composition, be very useful in medicine, as the salt contains nearly 99 per cent of bromine, or more bromine and less base than any other neutral salt possible. This is easily made, simply by saturating the acid with lithium carbonate, and adjusting the volume of the solution to the dose required.

Many formulas have been published for making this acid for medicinal uses, but all so faulty and inaccurate or so difficult as to be impracticable for ordinary use where any moderate degree of precision in medication is required.

That of Fothergill was among the earliest, and has been by far the most used. It is given in his "Handbook of Treatment," Amer. edition of 1877, p. 569. The formula is loose and inaccurate, containing a considerable excess (161 grains) of potassium bromide. Its quantitative defects are easily remedied, but it yields a complex solution containing much tartaric acid and potassium, and is otherwise objectionable, having all the faults of the process upon which it is modelled, namely, the process for hydriodic acid by Buchanan, of Glasgow. Made by Fothergill's formula it will commonly contain between 8 and 9 per cent of the hydrobromic acid, and as the dose is stated at "3ss. to 3i," if this be by weight as it is written, it will be equivalent to 4 to 8 grains of potassium bromide only.

Fothergill's process was very much improved by Mr. Charles Rice. But this preparation, though much more definite, is still liable to the objection of containing much tartaric acid and potassium, and therefore of being difficult to identify or verify, or to discriminate by tests or by assay.

Much better results are obtained by the original process of Balard, particularly as modified by Prof. G. F. H. Markoe. But these and many

other published processes are less simple and easy than that here proposed.

That here given is not original with the writer, but is alluded to in all standard works on chemistry; but, without the variation in quantity of sulphuric acid used, and without crystallizing out the potassium sulphate before the distillation, the process is impracticable, or at least has always proved to be so in the writer's hands, and in the hands of all whom he has known to have tried it. —*Am. Jour. Phar.*

ANTIDOTAL PROPERTIES OF DIALZED IRON.

BY L. E. SAYRE, PH. G.

Solution of dialyzed iron, once considered as a solution of ferric hydrate in a *minimum* quantity of hydrochloric acid, needs little further proof of antidotal power.

It did not occur to the writer that further assurance was demanded than the statements already made by manufacturers of the said preparation, who had, in many instances, proved their statements by actual experiments, but, as has already been stated by Mr. Mattison (*Journ. Pharmacy*, page 23, 1877): "It has strongly been doubted by recent writers," or at least has met with but faint praise. Mr. Mattison's experiments there given—so full, satisfactory and complete—are those which have been performed, *in part at least*, by many manufacturers who made the statements as to the antidotal property of dialyzed iron; and this conclusion, in many instances, was based upon like experiments.

As I have said, if this liquid be a solution of ferric hydrate in a *minimum* quantity of hydrochloric acid, then the inference is fair, it has the antidotal properties of ferric hydrate. Some writers assume it to be a solution of the ferric hydrate without *any* acid in excess—that it is *entirely* free from acid. If this be so, then we have in solution the *identical antidote*. It is a statement almost true to say it is this latter described solution, for it takes but the most infinitesimal quantity of alkali (*e. g.*, ammonia) to bring it to the condition of pulpy hydrate, which, by the way, is acknowledged, by highest authority, to be the most and active and reliable form of hydrate as an antidote. Moreover, it is said by the same authority (Prof. Wm. Proctor), this moist, pulpy hydrate retains its power much longer than any other condition.

This "minimum" quantity of hydrochloric acid is so small, that it is not only not perceptible to the sense of taste, but a fraction of a drop of liquor ammonia will precipitate this pulpy hydrate from a fluid ounce of dialyzed iron if carefully prepared (which, by the way, is a good test for this preparation). If it does not manifest this delicate sensibility to alkalies, it has not been thoroughly dialyzed. The fluidity of this preparation is not only disturbed by ammonia, but likewise by many salts, as was stated by Mr. Mattison in the article above referred to. This precipitation occurs when this preparation is taken into the stomach. It there meets with salts ample to accomplish this result. If this be the case, then we not only have in this preparation an *antidote*, but one of the best and most reliable. When administered, *at once* there is precipitated *the hydrate*, which, by the highest authority, is admitted to be the most active and most reliable of all the peroxides of iron.

I may here reiterate what Mr. Mattison says in regard to the administration of dialyzed iron as an antidote. "It is safest to give along with it, or, rather, immediately after it, a teaspoonful or more of sodium chloride, thus insuring the formation of ferric hydrate, in cases where the stomach be too enfeebled to secrete sufficient gastric fluid to accomplish it."

I think, if I were called upon suddenly for the antidote, I would take ℥viii of dialyzed iron, add a few drops of ammonia and a very little water, just enough to make the magma sufficiently fluid to drink, and send it to the physician at once. This comes nearest the oldest, well tried, never failing way.

A case is reported in the Philadelphia *Medical Times*, Dec. 8th, pp. 104, 105, where dialyzed iron, in a case of arsenical poisoning, was administered with complete success. It was given, and continued, in doses of 2 fluid drachms. Although no emetic was used, the patient recovered under this treatment.

Dialyzed iron manifests the same properties as ferric hydrate with the soluble antimonial salts. Dialyzed iron forms with them, as with arsenic, an insoluble, and therefore inert, salt. Solutions of them, after treatment with dialyzed iron, give no sign of presence of antimony, even by Marsh's delicate test.

If a solution of chloride of antimony or tartar emetic be treated with neutralized dialyzed iron, and Marsh's test applied, it will be found not a trace of antimomuretted hydrogen is developed, thus proving this to be also an antidote for antimony as well as arsenic; also proving its identity with ferric hydrate, which has similar properties. We need, however, no better antidote than tannic acid for antimony. The writer merely mentions this fact in vindicating the antidotal properties of dialyzed iron.

VISCUM ALBUM AS AN OXYTOCIC.

Dr. Wm. H. Long, of Louisville, says that for ten years he has used the mistletoe as an oxytocic, having been led to do so from observing that farmers, in the part of the country where he had formerly practiced, were in the habit of giving mistletoe to such of their domestic animals as failed to "clean themselves," or expel the placenta after the delivery of their young. In 1857 he first used an infusion in the case of labor, in which the second stage was delayed through inefficiency of the uterine action. Contractions followed in twenty minutes. He has since used it in decoction in a large number of cases, and does not recall an instance of its having failed to stimulate the uterus to contract.

He believes in its superiority to ergot—

1. Because it acts with more certainty and promptness.

2. That instead of producing a continuous or tonic contraction, as ergot does, it stimulates the uterus to contractions that are natural, with regular intervals of rest. Consequently it can be used in any stage of labor, and in primiparæ where ergot is not admissable.

3. It can always be procured fresh, does not deteriorate by keeping, and is easily prepared.

He has used viscum in many cases of menorrhagia and hemorrhage from the uterus with gratifying results, and has taken pains in such cases to give ergot and mistletoe a competitive trial, with the object of testing their relative merits, he unhesitatingly pronounces in favor of the latter. Indeed, cases in which ergot given in powder, decoction, and fluid extract failed to give any relief, the viscum acted promptly.

In post-partum hemorrhage, the results have been no less satisfactory than in labor and menorrhagia, firm contraction of the uterus being secured in from twenty-five to fifty minutes after administering from one to two doses of the mistletoe.

According to Dr. Long, the remedy may be administered either as an infusion, tincture, or fluid extract, but he considers the latter to be the most convenient. The former he directs to be made by taking two ounces of the dried, or four ounces of the green leaves; pour on these one pint of boiling water, cover closely, and allow to stand until cool enough to drink. Two or four ounces may be given at a dose, and repeated in twenty minutes if necessary. The green leaves impart a disagreeable taste that is lost in the process of drying.

He has also used an alcoholic tincture made by taking eight ounces of the dried leaves, and saturating them with boiling water, and adding alcohol to make one pint; but he does not think this as efficient as either the decoction or fluid extract. It should stand ten days before ready for use. Viscum makes a nice fluid extract of a dark brown color, which possesses all the virtues of the parasite.

The best time for gathering the mistletoe is in November, after a few frosts have fallen, and before the sap freezes, though it may be gathered and used at any period of the year. When gathered, it should be at once spread out to dry, as it will mould in a very short time if kept in a box or sack. It is best to dry it in the shade.

Viscum abounds in the Western country, and is found in greatest quantities on the walnut and elm trees, though it grows sparingly on a few others, as the red and black locust, oak, etc. So far as Dr. Long is aware, there is no difference in its properties or strength made by the kind of tree on which it grows.—*New Remedies.*

TRAFFIC IN DIPLOMAS.

It would appear that the traffic in diplomas is still continued in Europe. An announcement in a newspaper offering to procure for applicants various university degrees, led Dr. Hager to trace the matter to the bottom, and he found the author to be a certain Dr. Olschowsky, 8 Ravensdom street, Kennington Park Road, London, S. E. This person offers to procure the diploma of doctor in philosophy, medicine, law, theology, dentistry, chemistry, and even music, from "a highly respectable university in New England" (we hope not!) on certain very easily fulfilled conditions, the principal one of which appears to be a fee of 650 marks ($155). He adds that those applicants who cannot obtain a degree at this university, may obtain any of the above degrees, through him, from the "American University of Philadelphia," or the "Livingston University," for the sum of 500 marks ($119). Comments are superfluous.

SPURIOUS QUINIA TANNATE.

Fr. Jobst, in *Phar. Cent.*, has an article on this subject. He states that there is offered in the market a so-called quinia tannate at a price at which it is utterly impossible to make it. The Pharm. Germ. directs the salt to be made from 1 part of quinia sulphate and 3 parts of tannin. Such an (acid) tannate contains 32 per cent of quinia. Many commercial tannates, however, contain 22–26 per cent of alkaloids, which are by no means pure quinia, but consist mainly of cinchonia and cinchonidia. Tannate of quinia is best examined in the following manner. One gramme of it is reduced to powder, well stirred up with fresh milk of lime, and the mass dried on the water bath. The resulting powder is exhausted with chloroform, and the chloroformic solution evaporated in a caker glass. The residue, dried at 120°, indicates the total amount of alkaloids. A little water and a few drops of sulphuric acid are now added, sufficient to dissolve the dry alkaloids, the solution, if necessary filtered, the filtrate mixed with 3 to 4 cub. centim. of ether and with ammonia in excess, and the whole well shaken. Both layers of liquid will remain clear if only quinia was present, while in presence of cinchonia and cinchonidia more or less of the alkaloids will remain undissolved, or at least will again separate.

CHLORAL DANGEROUS IN DELIRIUM TREMENS.

In Naphey's *Medical Therrpeutics* it is said :—

"It has been shown beyond reasonable doubt by Dr. Madison Marsh, of Louisiana, and later by Dr. Ernest Magnan, of Paris, that drunkards do not bear chloral at all well. Its use by them, even in moderate doses, is liable to be followed by sudden death."

TO PREVENT BOILS.

A very simple remedy is made known by Dr. Sieven, in a St. Petersburg journal, for preventing the development of boils. He states that if the skin be superficially scraped with a small knife, so that a drop or two of blood may be pressed through the epidermis as soon as the peculiar stabbing or pricking sensation and slight induration announce the commencement of the boil, it will not be further developed.

OIL OF THYME.

A. W. Gerrard, in *Phar. Jour. and Trans.*, has a paper on this so-called Oil of Origanum. He states that the commercial oil of thyme (origanum), instead of containing 50 per cent of thymol, as some authorities assert, at present contains none at all, being probably removed before being sent to market, and that therefore the commercial oil appears to be nothing else than the hydrocarbon, cymene and thymene.

TO REMOVE FOREIGN BODIES FROM THE THROAT.

A British naval surgeon, Dr. Beveridge, states that for foreign bodies in the throat, such as pieces of meat, etc., a simple mode of relief is to blow forcibly into the ear. This excites powerful reflex action, during which the foreign body is expelled from the trachea. The plan is so easy of execution that if there is anything in it, it ought to be generally known and applied.

COUGH.

For the irritating cough that is so harassing to many patients, nothing is better than frequent small draughts of warm water; and when the throat is inflamed, or the tonsils swollen so that deglutition is painful, a wet napkin covered with a dry cloth should be put around the neck and worn until relieved, rewetting the cloth as often as it becomes dry. It should be wet in cool water.—*Med. Brief.*

TEA HAIR TONIC.

Strong infusion of black tea	1 pint.
Bay rum	4 ounces.
Oil of lavender	1 drachm.
Alcohol	4 ounces.
Glycerine	4 "

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—:o:—

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S. F. DE PASQUALE & BROTHER'S Messina, Purest Oil of Bergamot, Lemon and Orange.

SOLUBLE COATED PILLS—All Officinal Formulas.

DRUG MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Ev'g, May 14.

There is not much improvement to note in the line of drugs for the past week. Trade keeps on in about the same way as for some time past and buyers are only taking parcels as they need. Still there is rather more doing and in the aggregate a considerable amount of stock is being worked off. The general feeling is that but little activity can now be looked for as the season is pretty well advanced, but as the disposition of buyers is to take goods only as their wants require, the present enquiry will extend all through the year, and though the lots are small, yet the total sales will foot up to a satisfactory amount. Rather more confidence is being shown, though credits are scanned pretty closely as the close limits upon which goods are now sold do not admit of much risk being taken.

Opium has not moved since our last report and there is but little business being done. The price is nominal in tone and a low figure would probably be accepted for a parcel. There are reports afloat about a tax of 20 per cent having been put upon this article by the Turkish government, and that an export duty of 20 per cent. would soon be imposed. This, however, whether true or not, does not affect buyers and no disposition is shown to take hold, and the effect on prices is the reverse of what might be expected the market tending to an easier basis, $3 62½ in bond, but a parcel could be had at a lower price and even $3 50 would be accepted for some lots. The stock is still ample for all wants, although but little is coming to hand. In a obbing way a moderate demand is to be noted which is being supplied at $4 65@4 70.

Morphine has not changed in price since our last and $3 80 is still quoted. There is but little improvement in the demand, the orders being only for small parcels.

Quinine is selling slowly and but few orders are coming to hand. The price has not changed and is quoted at $3 75.

Quicksilver is in jobbing request only, no large parcels are moving that we hear of and prices are unchanged, holders asking 47@48c. The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of the 2d, says:

There promises to be a decided falling off in receipts this year as compared with those of the two preceding years. Long continued low prices have had the effect to shut up several mines, while others long in the field are said to be producing less than the average by reason of the impoverished Ores. The sales for export during the week have been at 41¼@42c. The receipts thus far during the year show a large falling off as compared with the same period of last year—four months—being something like 8,500 flasks deficiency. This, be it remembered, is not the entire production of the State, but simply the receipts of this port, not a little going to the mines direct, and not reported here statistically until the close of the year. The City of Tokio for Hong Kong will carry upward of 1,000 flasks. Holders at the close are asking 42½c, with 42 bid. Our exports by sea for April were 2,722 flasks valued at $91,714, against 4,569, valued at $146,559 in 1877.

Alcohol is selling steadily both for export and home use at easy figures, and holders will accept $2 and even a lower figure might be accepted.

Aloes are moving fairly and parcels are being taken as wanted. Prices are about steady and holders now quote 10½@11c for cape and 27½@30c for socotrine.

Assafœtida continues to sell in small jobbing parcels as wanted and prices are nominal at 13@14c.

Arnica flowers are moving fairly and sales are reported in lots of 15 bales at 11½@12c.

Balsam copaiba has been rather quiet during the past week and the advance reported in our last has not been fully maintained and parcels can now be had at 35c though 40c is quoted by some dealers.

Balsam tolu has been very active and the stock has become concentrated in a few hands. The price has advanced and holders now ask $1 25@1 50.

Belladonna leaves are jobbing fairly and prices are steady at 12c.

Bromide potash is in fair jobbing request at 45@53c.

Buchu leaves are in fair request, and for short, holders ask 7c with small sales.

Camphor is selling fairly for the season, though the demand is not so large as the previous week. Prices are ruling a shade easier in tone, and 27c is now quoted, with some parcels picked up at a shade lower figure.

Cardamons are in light request and parcels are taken by buyers as wanted at $1 75@2 50 as to quality.

Castile soap has been in active request and sales are reported of 750 boxes in lots of mottled at 7⅜@7½c, and 100 bxs white at 14¼c.

Castor oil is ruling rather quiet and we do not hear of any lots moving. Prices are still quoted at 12@12½c for prime, but a lot could be had for less.

Coriander seed continues to sell steadily in jobbing parcels, and for prime English 8c is quoted.

Cubebs are in small request and the sales making are only of 2 and 3 bale parcels for which 9c is paid.

Ergot has been in fair jobbing demand during the week and a few parcels are reported sold; prices are still ruling easy and 26@30c are the quotations, with sales of 500 lbs in lots at the lower figure.

Gentian root is jobbing in single bale lots at 4c; for a parcel however this could be shaded.

Ginger is in full supply of bleached, and prices are rather easier, with sales of parcels at 17½c. Unbleached is becoming scarce and holders are firmer as to price and now quote 14½@18c as to quality.

Hempseed are not moving very freely and we only hear of small parcels of 10 and 15 bags at $1 50.

Iodide potass is in small demand but prices are ruling strong at $3 75.

Iodine is also firm and held at $5 00 with small sales making.

Carb magnesia is ruling firm in price and is selling fairly at 20c gold for Pattinsons 2 ozs.

Licorice is in fair jobbing request and P & S is firm, holders now asking 29c; Guzolina is quoted at 33c with sales of 3 and 5 case lots.

Oil sesame is in light demand and only small sales are making. Prices are about steady and holders now quote $1 15, with sales of 2 lbs lots.

Senega root is being taken to a moderate extent for export and prices are ruling steady in tone at 55@60, with sales of 150 lbs.

Senna has been taken rather more freely and prices continue to rule steady. Alexandria is now quoted at 13½ and Tinnevelly at 12c for small parcels; round lots could be had at a lower figure.

Tamarinds are in rather better supply, but the demand continues fair and holders are not willing to accept less than $2 25.

Uva ursi is in request for jobbing wants and we hear of single bale lots moving at 5½c.

Valerian root has not been very active and the only trade doing is for small lots for present wants. English is quoted at 19c with sales of single bale parcels at this figure.

Glycerine is in good steady demand and we hear of sales of 3,000 lbs at 17@18c.

Essential oils are selling fairly and at steady figures, holders not being disposed to shade quotations.

Anis is ruling firmer and fair sales are making at $1 85.

Bergamot has been taken to a fair extent and small parcels are in demand for present wants. Prices are rather easy holders now quoting $2 75@3 gold as to brand with some qualities to be had at less.

Cassia is in fair jobbing demand, and prices are rather firmer in tone, holders now quoting 75@80c.

Lemon is rather quiet at the moment, though a fair trade has been done chiefly in small parcels for present wants. Prices are about as last, holders now quoting $2 10@2 50 gold as to brand.

Myrbane is quite and only small parcels are moving; prices are unchanged, holders quoting 33@38c as to quality. A prime article of domestic can be had low.

Pennyroyal is in fair request and prices are ruling steady, with holders asking $1 25@1 40

Peppermint is in small request, and we do not hear of any sales of moment. Prices are about as last, holders quoting $1 70@2 00; 200 lbs was taken at the lower figure. Case oil is still quoted at $2 35@2 45, as to brand.

Rose is moving in fair jobbing parcels at $10@11.

Sassafras is moving in fair size parcels and the price is steady at 40c.

Wintergreen is not moving very freely and we do not hear of any sales.

Vroom & Fowler Shaving Soap,

M. & R. LICORICE,

Flavoring Extracts,

Cologne.

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Vanilla Beans—Every quality, and size.
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Seeds—Anise, Coriander, Fennel, etc.
Roots—Calamus, Colombo, Rhubarb, etc.
Otto Rose—Ihmsen's Finest.
Cuttle Fish Bones.
Mustard seeds—All kinds.
Flowers—Arnica, Chamomile, etc.
Essential Oils—English, French, etc.

Refined Camphor,

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RUMNEY CAMPHOR REFINERY,

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In cases or barrels, for sale in lots to suit, delivered f. o. b.

HENRY A. GOULD, Boston.

NEW YORK Office, 78 William St.

DRUG PRICE CURRENT,

IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Alcohol, 95 per cent., ₩ gal		@2 00
Aloes, Cape (currency), ₩ D	18½	@ 11
" Socotrine	73	@ 80
" Socotrine, powdered	55	@ 60
" Barbadoes		@ 20
" Curacoa	17	@ 20
Antimony, Regulus of gold		@ 1¼
" powdered, common		@ 2
Arsenic Powdered, gold	2¾	@ 2½
" Red	10	@ 10½
Arnica Flowers	11½	@ 12
Arrowroot, Bermuda		@ 40
" St. Vincent	13	@ 15
" Jamaica	20	@
" E. I	8½	@
Balsam Capivi	35	@ 40
" Fir, Canada, per gallon		@1 70
" Peru		@1 10
" Tolu	1 25	@1 50
Bark, Petayo	40	@ 60
" Sassafras, per D	6	@ 6½
" Cascarilla "	6	@ 8
" Red Quill " best		@2 00
" " " powdered		@2 00
" Yellow, ₩ D	3½	@ 30
" Angostura	25	@ 35
" Calisaya	1 00	@1 85
" Elm	13	@ 15
Bay Rum, ₩ gal gold	2 35	@ 2 45
Bromide Potash	45	@ 53
Berries, Juniper	2	@ 3
Brimstone, Am. Roll, ₩ D, less 2 ₩ c		@ 3
" Flor Sulphur, " "		@ 3½
Buchu Leaves, short		@ 7
" " long	60	@ 70
Blue Mass, American		@ 35
Burgundy Pitch		@ 4½
Cantharides	1 00	@1 10
Carbolic Acid, prime	55	@ 65
Chloral Hydrate, bottles		@1 45
" " Saame's		@1 65
" " Scherings		@1 80
Chloroform	78	@ 80
Chamomile Flowers, German	18	@ 20
" Roman		@ 28
Calomel		@ 60
Cassia buds	35	@ 37
Corrosive sub		@ 50
Cubebs	8½	@ 9
Cuttlefish bone		@ 25
Ergot	25	@ 30
Gelatine, Cox., gold	18	@
" French	80	@ 90
Ginger African (gold) ₩ D		@ 6½
" Jamaica, bleached, ₩ D		@ 17½
" Cochin		@
" East India, gold		@ 6½
Ginseng, Western	1 10	@1 15
" Southern	1 10	@1 15
Glucose		@ 5½
Glycerine German	16	@ 19
" (English cases)	75	@ 77
" Hartmann, Laist & Co's distilled, chem. pure, 30° Beaume	17	@ 18
" W J M Gordon	17	@ 18
Grape Sugar	5½	@ 6
Gum Arabic, 1st, Picked	40	@ 45
" " 2d "	25	@ 35
" " 3d "	17	@
" " 4th "	15	@
" Scots (currency)		@
" " Powdered White	30	@
" Gedda (gold)	6½	@
" Gamboge	50	@ 55
" Mastic	1 75	@2 00
" Myrrh, East India	28	@ 32
" " Turkey	30	@ 35
" Olibanum	15	@ 27
" Sandrac	25	@ 30
" Senegal	16	@ 19
" Tragacanth, Sorts	45	@ 55
" " White Flakey	75	@1 00
" " mixed	50	@ 60
" Assafœtida	13	@ 15
" Benzoin	48	@ 50
" Camphor	26½	@ 27
" Elemi Aromatic	20	@
" Euphorbium	8	@ 10
" Galbanum	57½	@ 60
" Guiac	35	@ 40
" Kino	12	@ 16
Haarlem Oil		@ 3 00
Insect powder, pure Persian	35	@ 43½
" " Dalmatian	37	@ 42½
Iodide potass., American		@3 75
Iodine resublimed		@5 00
Isinglass, American prime		@1 40
"		@1 25
" German		@1 35
" Russian prime	3 50	@3 50
Kreosote		@ 85
Lavendar Flowers	4½	@
Lunar Caustic		@ 60
Licorice Paste, Calabria Pignatelli, c'y	27	@ 29
" " Sicily	25	@ 28
" " Prepared Solid (gold)	26	@
" " Greek (gold)	19	@
" " Brand A.O.S		@ 15
" " M. & R., cs, 100 lbs		@ 28
" " Scudder's Stick	28½	@ 30
" " Favorite		@ 25
" " Y & S	26	@ 30
" " El Gallo		@ 23
" Root	5	@ 8
" " powdered	5½	@ 6
Lycopodium		@ 75
Magnesia carb. (currency)	19	@ 33
" calcined (gold)		@ 65
Manna	55	@ 70
Mercurial Ointment	33	@ 41
Morphine, sulphate, ₩ oz		@3 80
Moss Iceland	4½	@
" Irish	5½	@ 6
Musk, Chinese, grain		@ 35
" Tonquin, pods	9 00	@ 10
" Truegrain		@20 00
Nitrous Ether		@ 34
Nux Vomica, pockets	5	@ 6
" " powdered, ₩ D	19	@ 20
Oil Anise, gold		@1 85
do Almonds, Bitter	5 75	@6 00
do " Sweet		@ 42
do " Mazzurana	7 50	@
do Bay	18 00	@20 00
do Bergamot, Sanderson's (gold)	2 75	@2 90
do " N.A. & Co.(gold)		@2 90
do " Jaegers (gold		@3 00
do Black Pepper	1 00	@
do Cassia (gold)	75	@ 80
do Castor City	12	@ 12½
do do Western	12	@ 12½
do Citronella, Native		@ 70
do " Winters'		@ 80
do Clove		@2 45
do Cajeput		@ 75
do Croton, English		@1 90
do do Chaff, Ger., 10lb cans		@1 00
do Fennel	1 50	@2 25
do " Chaff		@1 80
do " sweet, French		@3 50
do Geranium, Rose	4 50	@10
do " French	12 00	@
do " Holsteins		@4 50
do Ginger		@18 00
do do Grass		@
do Horsemint, pure	2 50	@4 00
do Hemlock, pure		@ 80
do Lavender	75	@1 25
do do Douce, Chirs'		@3

do do Forte, Chiris'			@1 75
do do " Flamont			@ 85
do do Garden, best			@1 25
do do Flowers		1 85	@...
do Lemon Sanderson's (gold)			@2 50
do " N. A. & Co. (gold)			@2 10
do " Jaegers (gold)			@2 50
do Lemongrass, Winters		1 75	@....
do " Native		1 20	@1 25
do Marjolaine, French, best			@....
do do do			@....
do Melisse			@6 00
do Myrbane, English		34	@ :5
do do German		35	@ 38
do do American		50	@ 38
do Nutmegs			@4 75
do Neroli, ℥ ℔			@48 00
do Origanum, French, ℥ ℔			@ 80
do Orange, sweet, San's, 20 lb cans, gld.			@2 40
do do do N, A & Co's do, gld.			@2 00
do do bitter (gold)			@5 75
do do Jaegers, gold.			@2 40
do Peppermint, cases		2 35	@2 55
do " Pure		1 75	@2 00
do Pennyroyal		1 25	@1 50
do Rose Kissanlik, gold		10 00	@11 00
do Rosemary		45	@1 25
do Sesame, per gallon			@1 10
do Sassafras		39	@ 40
do Spearmint			@1 50
do " cases			@....
do Wintergreen		1 90	@2 10
do Wormseed			@....
Opium, Turkey in bond (gold)			@3 50
" powdered			@
" as wanted			@4 65
Orange peel			7½@ 8
" " ground		11	@ 12
Phosphorus			@ 60
Quicksilver (gold)		47	@ 48
Quinine, American, ℥ oz			@3 75
" Cincho		1 50	@ 75
Red Precipitate			@ 70
Roots, Colombo			@ 10
" Belladonna			@ 16
" Galangal		10	@ 10½
" Gentian			8½ @ 4
" Ipecacuanhæ, Rio (gold)			@1 70
" Jalap, Vera Cruz		20	@ 22½
" Orris, Florentine		18	@ 22
" " Verona		11	@ 13
" Rhubarb, E. I., prime		50	@1 50
" " Dutch, trimmed			@4 50
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras best		23	@ 25
" " Mexican			9½ @ 10
" Squills, white			@ 8½
" Valerian, English, true		19	@ 20
" " Vermont			@ 16
" German		13	@ 14
" Seneka		55	@ 60
" Snake, Virginia		14	@ 21
" Aconite			@ 15
" Alkanet			@ 11
" Althea		18	@ 24
" Calamus split		13	@ 15
" " split and peeled		32	@ 35
" Golden Seal			@ 17
" Pink			@
" Rhatany		12½	@ 15
Rose Leaves		80	@ 90
Rosemary Flowers			97½@....
Saffron, American, bbls			@ 20
do Mexican			@ 18
do Spanish		8 50	@9 00
Sage			@ 3
Salicylic Acid		1 80	@2 25
Santonine			@12 50
Sugar of Milk			42½@....
" powdered		48	@ 50
Seeds, Anise, German		9	@ 11
" " Italian		13	@ 15
" " Spanish		12	@ 13
" Cardamom		1 75	@2 50
" Canary, Dutch			@1 50
" " Smyrna			@1 65
" " Spanish			@ 95
" " Sicily			@2 25
" Caraway, Dutch			9½ @ 10
" Coriander		6	@ 8
Colchicum			@ 23
Cummin		7	@ 8
Fennel		10	@ 12
Hemp		1 30	@1 50
" Millet			@ 5½
Mustard, Cal.,			8½@ 9
" brown			@ 5
" Trieste			6½@ 7
" " English, yellow			@ 8
" " German, yellow			@ 7½
" Poppy			@ 7
Rape English, per bushel			@3 12½
" German			@2 75
" " Domestic			@2 87½
Senna, Alexandria		13	@ 16
East India		8	@ 11
" Tinavelly		12	@ 13
Soap, Castile, mottled			cy 7½@ 7½
" Conti's white		14	@ 14½
" Horse brand, white, gold			@ 11½
Tonqua Beans		1 15	@1 25
Vanilla Beans, Mexican		7 00	@ 11 00
Venice Turpentine			@ 20
W Z, Brown Southern			@ 28
do " Western			@ 27
do White, pure			@ 43
do Bunbleached			@ 42
White Precipitate			@ 80
Wood, Naptha, Crude		75	@ 90
" " Refined		100	@1 70

Price List of Sponges.

	Per lb.
Glove	25 @ 60
Slate	50 @ 70
Carriage, yellow	50 @ 70
Velvet	50 @ 70
Brown, S W	65 @ 90
Nassau, S W	$1 10 @1 15
Florida, S W	1 30 @1 50
Reef, No. 2	65 @ 90
" No. 1	1 15 @1 90
Coupee, Bathing	1 15 @2 00
Small "	1 15 @2 00
Forme	1 50 @1 50

Zimoca, small		1 15	@1 25
" " and medium		1 50	@3 00
Potters		2 75	@4 50

Crushed, Ground and Powdered Drugs, Barks, Gums, Seeds and Spices.

Barks.	Crushed.	Ground	Powdered.
Bayberry	7 @ 7½	8 @ 8½	23 @25
Butternut	7 @ 8	10 @11	....
Canella	10 @11	13 @14	15 @16
Cascarilla	7 @ 8	11 @14	14 @15
Cherry	8 @ 9	8 @10	12 @13
Elm	...	9 @ 9½	13 @14
Hemlock	7 @ 8	....	12 @13
Loxa	..	....	32 @34
Red, 1st	....	35 @40	40 @43
" 2d	...	9 @11	11 @12
White Oak	8 @ 9	....	12 @13
Yellow, 1st	....	10 @13	13 @14
" 2d	..	7 @ 9	7 @ 8
Prickly Ash	13 @14	15 @16	18 @19
Poplar	6 @ 7	....	11 @12
Sassafras	9 @ 9½	11 @13	13 @14
Soap	16 @17	16 @17	....
Berries.			
Cubeb	....	....	12½@13½
Juniper	6 @ 7	7 @ 9	8 @ 9
Laurel	....	12 @13	14 @15
Herbs.			
Balmony	....	....	16 @17
Lobelia	....	....	15 @16
Peppermint, Ger.	....	....	26 @27
" Amer.	....	....	16 @17
Sage	....	....	9 @10
Scullcap	....	....	22 @23
Sweet Marjoram	....	....	23 @24
Summer Savory	....	....	18 @19
Thyme	....	....	16 @17
Leaves.			
Aconite	....	....	20 @21
Buchu	....	....	15 @16
Belladonna	....	....	26 @27
Cicuta	....	....	18 @19
Deer Tongue	....	11 @12	....
Digitalis	....	....	17 @18
Henbane	....	....	22 @23
Laurel	....	10 @11	....
Savin	....	....	17 @18
Senna, Alex	....	21 @24	23@ 24
" E. I	....	15 @16	15 @16
Stramonium	....	....	18 @19
Uva Ursi	....	15 @16	15 @16
Flowers.			
Kousso	....	....	85
Lavender	....	8½@ 9	12 @13
Melilot	....	20 @21	....
Gums.			
Aloes, Barbadoes		....	27 @29
" Bonaire		....	25 @27
" Cape		....	18 @19
" Socotrine		....	23 @60
Arabic, 1st		....	73
" 2d, A		....	40
" 2d, B		....	36 @37
" 3d		....	32 @33
" 4th		....	30 @31
" 5th		....	25 @27
" gr 1st qual		....	52 @54
Assafœtida		....	25 @26
Benzoin		....	65 @66
Catechu		....	17 @18
Euphorbium		....	28 @30
Gamboge		....	67 @68
Guiac		....	40 @41
Kino		....	25 @26
Myrrh, Turkey		34 @35	32 @33
Olibanum		....	27 @29
Tragacanth, 1st		....	1 20 @1 25
" 2d		....	90 @93
Roots.			
Aconite	....	20 @22	22 @23
Althea	....	....	25 @26
Angelica	17 @18	21 @22	20 @21
Beth	..	19 @19	20 @21
Bitter	20 @21	24 @25	26 @27
Blackberry	11 @12	14 @15	....
Blood	8½@ 9½	10 @11	12 @12½
Burdock	14 @15	17 @18	20 @21
Calamus	14 @15	16 @ 9	18 @19
Canada Snake	16 @17	20 @22	25 @26
Cohosh, black	6½@ 7	8 @ 9	13 @14
" blue	10 @11	12 @15	14 @15
Colchicum	15 @ 6	13 @21	21 @22
Columbo	12 @13	14 @16	15 @16
Comfrey	12 @13	15 @17	16 @17
Cranesbill	14 @13	15 @17	17 @18
Culvers	15 @15	15 @18	18 @19
Dandelion	16 @17	20 @22	23 @25
Elecampane	9 @ 9½	10 @12	12½@13
Galangal	13 @14	14 @16	15 @16
Gentian	7 @ 8	8 @ 9	8½@ 9
Golden Seal	17 @18	20 @21	20 @21
Helleboro, white	...	...	16 @17
black	....	...	20 @21
Indian turnip	....	18 @20	20 @21
Ipecac	....	1 75	1 75 1 80
Jalap	...	27 @30	28 @29
Lady slipper	15 @16	17 @20	20 @21
Licorice root	6 @ 7	6 @12	7 @11
Lovage	....	18 @19	19 @20
Mandrake	7 @ 8	9 @12	11½@12½
Orris, Florentine	....	24 @27	29 @30
" Verona	....	13 @16	15 @16
Pareira Brava	29 @30	30 @33	36 @38
Pink	....	....	....
Pleurisy	16 @17	18 @21	21 @22
Poke	8½@ 9	11 @12	11½@12½
Rhatany	21 @22	23 @25	25 @25
Rhubarb	....	50 @80	40 @80
Salep	....	....	70 @75
Sarsaparilla, Am	....	14 @15	....
" Hon	....	28 @35	38 @39
" Mex	....	14 @24	23 @24
Seneka	....	80 @82	80 @12
Skunk cabbage	16 @17	19 @20	21 @22
Snake root, Va	....	....	24 @25
Spikenard	11 @12	16 @18	18 @20
Stillingia	12 @13	14 @17	18 @19
Squills	....	14 @15	26 @31
Unicorn	17 @18	18 @22	23 @24
Valerian, Eng	24 @25	25 @28	31 @32
" German	15 @16	18 @19	18 @19
" Vermont	18 @19	19 @21	21 @22
Yellow Dock	11 @12	16 @17	17 @16
Seeds.			
Anise	....	....	15 @15
Caraway	.	.. ..	17 @18
Cardamon	....	....	190 @195
Celery	....	....	29 @30
Colchicum	....	30 @31	31 @32
Coriander	.. .	....	14 @15
Cummin	....	....	16 @17
Fennel	....	....	17 @18
Flaxseed	....	4	....
Foenugreek	....	4½@ 5½	....
Lobella	....	...	29 @30
Mustard, Black	....	12 @13	12 @13
Stramonium	....	....	18 @20
Wormseed, Levant	....	....	26 @27
" Amer.	....	...	12 @15
Spices.			
Allspice	....	.. .	19 @20
Cassia, China	....	....	28 @29
" Saigon	....	....	41 @15
Cayenne, African	....	....	17 @19
" Amer	....	....	14 @15
Cinnamon, Ceylon	....	....	1 15 @1 16
Cloves	....	....	46 @47
Ginger, African	....	9 @10	9½@11½
" Race	....	8 @ 9	9 @10½
" Jamaica	18 @19	18½@20	18½@20
Mace	....	....	96 @97
Mustard	....	....	25 @26
Pepper, Black	....	....	15½ @16½
" White	....	....	29 @30
Sundries.			
Alum	....	....	6½@ 7
Antimony, Needle	....	....	15 @16
" Black	....	....	2 @ 2½
Argols, Red	....	....	7 @ 7½
Blue Vitriol	....	....	17 @18
Borax	....	....	12 @12½
Cantharides, Russ	....	.....	1 18
Cantharides, Chinese	....	....	80
Castile Soap, W	....	.. .	39 @40
Chalk, French	....	....	4 @ 5
Charcoal Willow	....	...	9 @10
" Common	....	....	3½@ 5
Cobalt	....	....	22 @24
Cochineal	....	....	73 @75
Colocynth Apple	..	....	55 @60
Copperas	....	....	4½@ 5
Cuttlefish	....	....	23 @24
Ergot	....	34 @35	34 @36
Fuller's earth	....	....	4 @ 5
Guarana	.	....	1 80 @1 85
Licorice, Calabria	....	....	32 @31
Lupuline	....	....	....
Nutgalls	....	23 @24	24 @25
Nux vomica	....	15 @16	19 @20
Orange apples	10 @10½	12 @13	14 @15
Orange peel, sweet	....	8½@ 9	19 @20
" bitter	....	20 @21	....
Potash, chlorate	....	....	28 @30
Rotton stone	....	....	4 @ 4½
Sal ammoniac	...	....	18 @20
Sugar of milk	....	....	46 @47
" lead	....	....	32 @33
Thompsoni'n compos'n, in 1 oz. papers	..	....	30 @31
Thompson'n compos'n, in 2 oz. papers	....	....	23 @24
Thompson'n compos'n, in 4 oz. papers	...	....	22 @23
Thompson'n compos'n, in bulk	....	....	16 @17
Turmeric, light	....	9 @9	10½@11
" dark	....	9 @9	10 @10½
" yellow			8 @10
Verd'gris	....	....	40 41

Fine Chemicals.

These are list prices, and jobbers have a margin of 10 per cent.

Acid, acetic, U. S. P	lb	20
" " (C. P.) per lb		35
" benzoic, English	oz	26
" boracic	lb	40
" butyric	lb	2 75
" chromic	oz	25
" Gallic, in oz vials	oz	15
" in bulk	lb	1 85
" hydrocyanic, diluted, U. S. P	oz	7
" hypophosphorous, solut	lb	3 60
" " "	oz	20
" lactic, concentrated		30
" " diluted	oz	15
" muriatic, chem. pure	lb	26
" " commercial, in carboys	lb	2½
" " " pale	lb	2½
" nitric, chem. pure	lb	28
" nitrous, fuming	lb	29
" phosphoric, glacial	lb	1 10
" " "	oz	10
" diluted, U. S. P	lb	25
" " made from Phosphorus	lb	35
" Pyrogallic	oz	42
" Succinic	oz	45
" Sulfurous, Solution	lb	20
" Tannic	lb	1 90
" Valeianic	oz	40
Aconita	½ oz	2 25
Aloin	oz	2 00
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	45
" Ammonia Ferric	lb	60
" " " in vials	oz	7
Ammonia, water of, U. S. P	lb	5
" stronger, U. S. P	lb	16
" spirit	lb	42
" aromatic	l	47
Ammonium, Arsen'ate	oz	40
" Benzoate	oz	60
" Bromide	lb	73
" in oz vials	oz	8
" Chloride, powdered	lb	24
" " granular	lb	30
" Citrate	oz	16
" Hydrosulphuret	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 10
" " in oz vials	oz	27
" Iodide	oz	54
" Nitrate, crystals	lb	33
" " fused	lb	33
" " granular	lb	33
" Oxalate	lb	1 25
Ammonium Phosphate	lb	1 25
" Sulphate [in casks, 5½]	lb	7
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Valerianate, crystals	oz	43
Amygdalin, ½ths	oz	2 75
Amyl, Acetate of oxide	lb	2 25
" Nitrite	oz	35
Antimony, Chloride, crystals	lb	2 75
" Solution (butter of antim.)	lb	25
" Diaphoretic	lb	1 75
" Oxide, white	lb	65
" Sulphurated (Precip. Sulph)	lb	55
" Potassium, Tart., powd	lb	75
" " " crystals	lb	85
Arsenic, Solution (Fowler's)	lb	12
" Iodide	oz	63
" Mercury Iodide Sol (Donovan's)	lb	28
Asparagin, ½ths	oz	2 00
Atropia, in ¼ oz vials	oz	14 00
" Sulphate, in ¼ oz vials	oz	13 00
" Valerianate	oz	14 00
Barium, Acetate	oz	20
" Carbonate	lb	25
" Chloride, re-crystallized	lb	18
" Nitrate	lb	20
" Oxide (baryta, pure)	oz	25
Bebeerine, pure	oz	2 60
" Sulphate	oz	1 80
Bismuth	lb	2 30
" Citrate	oz	40
" & Ammonia Citrate	oz	40
" " " solution	lt	40
" Oxychloride	lb	2 15
" Subcarbonate	lb	2 65
" Subnitrate	lb	2 15
" Tannate	oz	60
" Valerianate, ¼ oz vials	oz	1 05
Black Drop	lb	2 25
Blue Pill, in lb jars	lb	43
" " powdered, in 1 lb bottles	lb	70
Blue Vitriol, in casks and bbls	lb	7½
Bromine	lb	70
"	oz	8
Brucia	oz	3 25
" Sulphate	oz	3 25
Cadmium	lb	2 25
" Bromide	oz	26
" Iodide	oz	59
" Sulphate	oz	25
Caffein	oz	3 25
" Citrate	oz	3 25
Calcium, Bromide	oz	15
" "	lb	2 00
" Carb. precip	lb	14
" Chloride	lb	60
" Hypophosphite	lb	2 40
" " in oz vials	oz	17
" Sodium Hypophosphite	lb	3 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	2
Calcium Iodide	oz	54
" Phosphate, precip	lb	34
" Sulphite	lb	25
" " in 15 oz bottles	doz	1 25
" " in 15 oz cartons	doz	1 25
" Sulpho-carbolate	oz	20
" Sulphuret	oz	7
Calomel, Hydrosublimed, in 25 lb bxs	lb	72
" " in lb bottles	lb	72
Camphor, Mono-bromated	oz	50
Carbon, bisulphuret	lb	26
Carbonate of ammonia (re-sublimed		75
Cerium, Nitrate	oz	65
" Oxalate	oz	22
Chinoidine, Purified	lb	1 85
"	oz	16
Chloroform	lb	85
Chromium, Chloride, Solution	oz	30
Cinchonia, in oz vials	oz	43
" Sulph, in oz vials	oz	43
Cinchonidia, Sulph	oz	85
Cinnabar	lb	1 40
Citrine Ointment	lb	44
Codeia, in ¼ oz vials	oz	3 75
Collodion	lb	98
" Cantharidal	lb	2 58
Copper, Ammoniated		1 00
" Arseniate	o	45
" Arsenite	oz	30
" Cyanide	oz	3
Iodide	oz	8
" Nitrate	lb	65
" Oxide, black	lb	1 75
" " " in oz vials	oz	
" Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol) puri-		

fied	lb	30
Corrosive Sublimate, in 25 lb boxes	lb	62
Creosote Commercial	lb	75
Crocus Martis	lb	18
" Metallorum, powdered	lb	40
Cubebin, ¼ths	oz	10 00
DELPHINIA, ¼ oz vials	¼ oz	4 50
Dextrin	lb	14
Dover's Powder	lb	1 40
Acid, pyrogallic	oz	45
" succinic	oz	45
sulphurous, solution	lb	20
tannic	lb	1 25
" Valerianic	oz	40
conita, in ¼ oz vials	¼ oz	2 40
Aloin	oz	2 10
Alum	lb	2½
" Chrome	lb	45
" Ammonio-ferric	lb	60
ELATERIUM	oz	6 75
Emetia, ¼ oz vials	oz	3 50
Epsom Salt	lb	2½
Ergotin, ¼ oz vials		55
Ether, Acetic	lb	80
Butyraceous	lb	1 80
Butyric	lb	2 60
Chloric	lb	80
" concentrated		1 00
Ether Spt. Nitr. U. S. P., in carb	lb	41
" Sulphuric, U. S. P., in carboys	lb	60
washed Letheon	lb	65
" " concentrated	lb	68
Extract Cinchona, precipitated	lb	1 85
" " oz pots.	oz	16
" Opium, 1 oz jars	oz	1 00
" Nux Vomica		30
GLYCERIN, pure	lb	70
Gold, Chloride, 15 grain bottles	doz	5 60
an Sodium, Chloride	doz	2 80
" Oxide, 15 grain bottles	doz	11 00
" " ¼ oz vials	oz	27 00
Garnville's Lotion	lb	38
HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE	lb	42
Iodine, Resublimed	lb	5 50
" Bromide	oz	1 00
" " Solution, 15 per cent.	oz	33
" Chloride	oz	90
Iodoform	oz	95
Iron, cohollized, Limatura	lb	35
" Ammoniated, Flores Martiales	lb	35
" Arseniate, in oz vials	oz	30
" Bromide, in oz vials	oz	20
" Carb Drops, Rubigo Ferri	lb	16
" Carb Precip	lb	20
" " " 100 lbs.	lb	19
" Proto, Vallett's Mas bulk	lb	40
" Citrate, U. S. P.	lb	8
" " n oz vials	oz	8
" " Soluble	lb	85
and Ammonium, Citrate	lb	85
and Magnesium, Citrate	oz	8
and Manganese, Citrate		
and Quinia, Citrate, Sol.	lb	12 00
Iron, and Strychnia, Citrate	oz	20
Chloride	lb	70
" Solut, for making tinct.	pint	22
Chloride, Tinct., in carbs 40	lb	32
" Ferrocyanide	lb	80
" " in oz vials	oz	7
" Hydr. Oxide, Ant. for Arsenic	lb	40
" Hypophosphite	lb	4 00
" " in oz vials	oz	26
Iodide, in oz vials	oz	46
" " Syrup, U. S. P.	lb	66
" Lactate, in oz vials	oz	10
" Nitrate, in carboys, 10	lb	11
" Oxide, Black	lb	40
" Pernitrate, Solution	lb	35
Phosphate	lb	52
Pyrophosphate, Plates	lb	85
" " in oz vials	oz	8
" Reduced, Iron by hydrogen	lb	1 25
" " in oz vials	oz	11
Iron Sulphate, Crystals	lb	6
" " in bbls	lb	5
" Dried	lb	18
Subs lph, Monsel's Powder	lb	65
" " in oz vials.	oz	6
Sol., U. S. P., Monsel's Solution	lb	35
and Ammonium, Proto-sulphate	lb	16
" Sulpho-Carbolate	oz	90
" Sulphuret	lb	25
Tannate	oz	35
and Ammonium, Tartrate	lb	70
" " in oz vials	oz	8
and Potassium, Tartrate, powd	lb	60
" " plates	lb	70
" " oz vials	oz	
on, Tersulphate, Sol., U. S. P.	lb	25
" Valerianate, oz vials	oz	40
¼ and ½ oz vials	oz	40
KERMES MINERAL	lb	1 30
LACTUCARIUM		5 00
" oz	oz	25
Lap s Calaminaris	lb	8
Lead, Acetate, purified	lb	40
" Chloride	oz	25
Iodide	oz	45
" Nitrate	lb	16
" Subacet. Sol., Goulard's Ext	lb	20
" Tannate	oz	25
Lime, Carb. Precip.		
" Hypophosphite		
" and Soda Hypophosphite	See Calcium.	
" Phosphate, precip		
Sulphite		
Sulpho-Carbolate		
tium, Bromide	oz	55
Carbonate	oz	50
" Citrate	oz	55
" Iodide	oz	1 00

Lunar Caustic, pure	oz	90
" " No. 2, 67 per cent. Nitrate Silver	oz	60
in cones with 5 per cent.		1 10
Lupulin	lb	80
MAGNESIUM, Bromide	oz	50
" Hypophosphite	lb	6 00
n oz vials	oz	40
Iodide	oz	60
Oxide, heavy (heavy calcined Magnesia) in bulk	lb	1 50
" In square bottles, 12 in a box	doz	2 00
Do., do	gross	20 00
Sulphite	lb	35
Manganese, Black Oxide	lb	6
Bromide	oz	35
Carb	oz	30
" Hypophosphite	oz	40
Iodide	oz	100
Posphate	oz	50
Sulphate	oz	14
"	lb	2 00
Meconin, ¼ths	oz	20 00
Mercury, Distilled	lb	73
" Cyanide, in oz vials		50
" Iodide, Green, in oz vials	oz	38
" " Red, in oz vials	oz	40
" Nitrate, solution		15
" xide, Black, in oz vials	oz	35
" Sulphate, yellow	lb	1 15
" Sulphuret, black	lb	75
with Chalk	lb	40
Mercurial Ointment, ¼ Mercury	lb	50
" " ¼ "	lb	42
orphia, Muriate	oz	4 30
" Bi-meconate, solution	lb	2 35
" Bromide, ¼ths	oz	6 00
" Pure, alkaloid, ¼ths	oz	6 50
" Valerianate, ths	oz	6 50

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CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE	CALOMEL
POTASSIUM IODIDE, BROMIDE	ACID CITRIC ACID TARTARIC
NITRIC ACID ALUM	SILVER NITRATE
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